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Nixon Made Memo of Dean Talk

President Knew of Tape-Gap Five Weeks Ago, Aide Testifies

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—White House aide Stephen V. Bull testified today that President Nixon knew five weeks ago that he did not have two of the nine secret Watergate tapes. Mr. Bull, a special assistant to the President, told the U.S. District Court that the President had told him that the tapes could not be found on Sept. 29 at Camp David, Md., more than a month before the White House made the information public.

The presidential assistant also told the court that "perhaps two, or three, perhaps more" tapes of other presidential conversations also are not available. Just before this disclosure, the White House announced that a memorandum, made by President Nixon of his April 15 conversation with Watergate burglar John W. Dean 3d would be turned over to the District Court here, saying that "ways would be worked out" to do this.

Speaks at Key Biscayne
Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren also told newsmen at Key Biscayne, Fla., where the President is spending a long weekend, that he did not know whether a memorandum was made of Mr. Nixon's telephone conversation with former Attorney General John N. Mitchell on June 30, 1972, just three days after the arrest of the Watergate burglars.

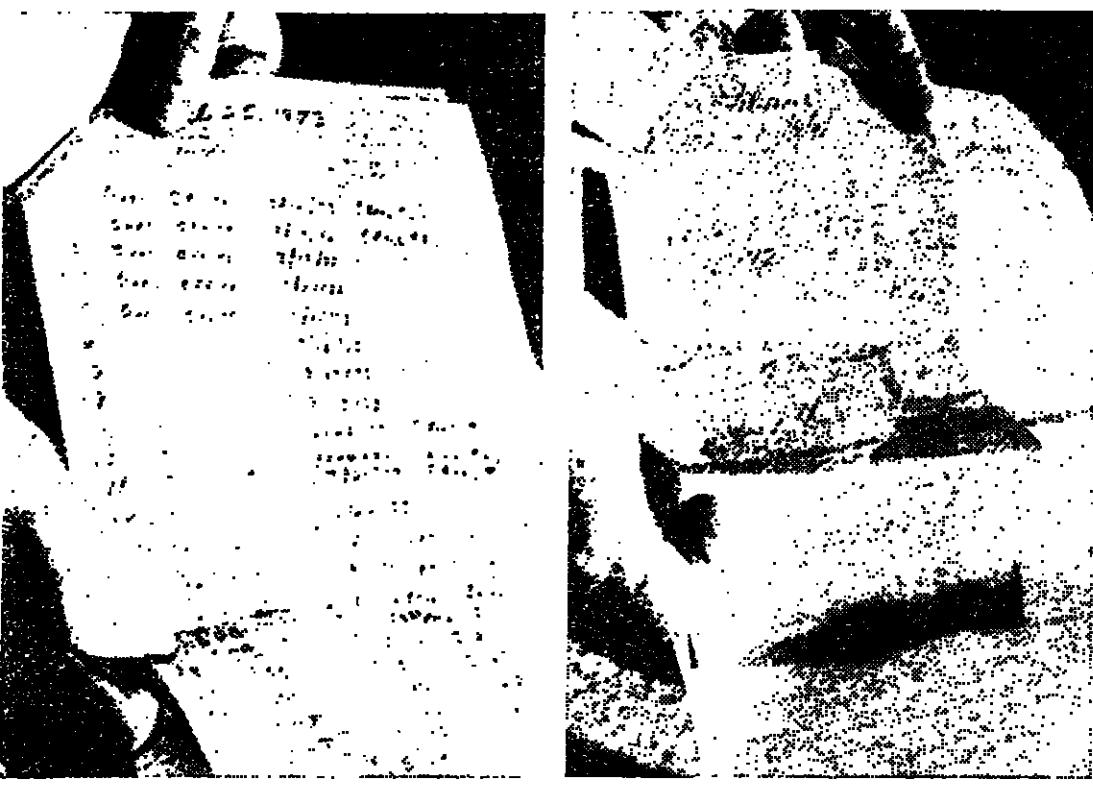
Mr. Bull said Mr. Nixon told him on Sept. 29 that he had called Mr. Mitchell from a telephone that was not part of the taping system. Mr. Bull said that in setting up the equipment for Mr. Nixon's listening, Mr. Bull himself heard the April 15 tape, and it ran out in mid-sentence during another meeting several hours before Dean saw the President.

Mr. Bull was asked by a lawyer who told him that "the conversations were not there?"

"The President," Mr. Bull replied.

Mr. Bull also said that on June 4, Mr. Nixon spent "10 to 12 hours" reviewing tapes, and several of the conversations that the President wished to hear could not be found. Mr. Bull said he did not recall which tapes they were.

On Tuesday, Mr. Nixon's special Watergate consultant, J. Fred Buzhardt, told the court that tapes of the Dean and Mitchell conversations, which were among the nine recordings subpoenaed by former special Water-



FOR JUDICIAL EXAMINATION—Portions of Secret Service Agent Raymond Zumwalt's notes on White House tapes, some of which were written on brown paper (right) resembling fragments of a grocery bag, being shown in the U.S. District Court on Thursday.

gate prosecutor Archibald Cox, did not exist. Today, a Watergate prosecutor, declaring that "many questions still have to be answered" about White House contents that had not been recorded, told District Judge John J. Sirica that he would conduct a full-scale examination into the matter.

As the third day of court hearings on the two tapes began, prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste told Judge Sirica that he would take testimony from former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, former Haldeman aide Lawrence Higby, Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen, Alexander P. Butterfield, who revealed the existence of the

tapes during his testimony before the Senate Watergate committee on July 16, and others to try to establish a chain of custody for the tapes of April 15, 1973 and June 30, 1972.

Judge Sirica accepted Mr. Ben-Veniste's call for expanded hearings, saying: "It is the desire and aim of this court to get all the information." He added that Mr. Nixon "has every intention of fulfilling the vitally important objectives he set for the nation and himself."

In calling for the enlarged examination into the circumstances surrounding the non-existence of the tapes, Mr. Ben-Veniste raised a number of questions about the reliability of White House evidence presented during the last two days.

He noted that there were a number of discrepancies in the testimony of Secret Service tech-

Mr. Buzhardt immediately asked that the hearings be recessed until Monday to give him time to prepare his case, but the request was denied by the judge, who said he "could see no reason why" the hearing could not continue today.

On the two tapes, Mr. Warren said in Key Biscayne that President Nixon "wants to clear this matter up, not walk away from it," and is confident that "the American people will understand after all the facts have been brought out."

Recollections
As for the Dean memorandum, Mr. Warren said that the President had dictated his recollections of the meeting shortly after the conversation took place, but did not specify the timing. The tape of this conversation was considered particularly important by the prosecutors because Dean had testified that it was during this meeting that Mr. Nixon admitted complicity in the Watergate cover-up, and they hoped that the tape could either confirm or impeach Dean's testimony.

At the press briefing, Mr. Warren emphasized that "the President has no intention of resigning."

He added that Mr. Nixon "has every intention of fulfilling the vitally important objectives he set for the nation and himself."

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Conflict Seen in Helms Memo, Testimony

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP).—Former CIA Director Richard M. Helms ordered his deputy, 11 days after the Watergate break-in, to request that the FBI confine its investigation "to personalities already arrested or under suspicion."

In a June 28, 1972, memo to Gen. Vernon A. Walters, Mr. Helms also urged that the FBI be requested to "desist from expanding this investigation into other areas which may, eventually, run afoul of our operations."

The Helms memorandum appears to be in sharp conflict with testimony by the former CIA director to five congressional committees and federal prosecutors investigating the June 17, 1972, break-in and subsequent cover-up conspiracy.

It emerged, in part, in the recently released transcript of a Senate Armed Services Committee executive session dealing with the confirmation of William E. Colby as CIA director.

FBI Inquiries
The thrust of testimony both by Mr. Helms and Gen. Walters, as well as other principals in the case, has been that despite heavy White House pressure the CIA steadfastly denied that FBI inquiries into Watergate matters would expose CIA activities.

President Nixon, by his own admission and the testimony of top White House aides, initially raised this concern when the FBI was on the verge of investigating the channeling of funds through Mexico, which established a link

between the break-in team and the Nixon re-election committee.

Mr. Colby, in a series of written responses to Sen. Sam A. Nunn, D., Ga., said that Mr. Helms's memo to Mr. Walters was "consistent with our concern that CIA activities and our belief that they were unnecessary since CIA had no involvement with the Watergate incident."

This was precisely the concern voiced by top White House officials, during the early days of the Watergate investigation, in urging that the FBI investigation of the Watergate "Mexican connection" be suspended.

The White House pressure directed at Mr. Helms, Gen. Walters and the acting FBI director at the time, L. Patrick Gray 3d, had the effect of delaying the Mexican investigation from June

22 to July 10, when the first FBI interviews were conducted in Mexico City.

CIA officials declined to divulge the full memo or comment on the apparent contradiction between the earlier public testimony by CIA officials and the assertions in the Helms memo to Gen. Walters.

Mr. Colby, in his written responses to Sen. Nunn's questions, said that the gist of the memo on CIA relationships with the FBI in Watergate matters was first stated by Mr. Helms at a morning staff meeting of the CIA on June 19—two days after the break-in.

The memo was first alluded to, although without specific identification, by former Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox in his appearance Monday before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi, D., Mich., the chairman of a House Armed Services Intelligence subcommittee, acknowledged that he obtained a copy of the full Helms-Walters memo in connection with his 13-week investigation of CIA involvement in Watergate. Rep. Nedzi insisted that the requested curtailment of FBI activities was limited to a few CIA operatives whose covers Mr. Helms feared might be blown by FBI inquiries in Mexico.

Rep. Nedzi declined, however, to divulge the full contents of the memo. So did staff officials of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Rep. Nedzi's subcommittee issued a report on Tuesday charging that the CIA had been duped by top White House aides into becoming implicated in the Watergate case.

And Special Prosecutor Legislation

Senate Split on Saxbe, Jaworski Hearings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Senate party leaders split today over whether Sen. William E. Saxbe's nomination as attorney general should take priority over legislation providing for a court-appointed special Watergate prosecutor.

"It's customary to stop what we are doing and immediately consider the appointment of a senator to a cabinet post," Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania told newsmen. "So I suppose we will do it."

But the majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, said that

action on legislation for a special prosecutor should be taken before the nomination of Sen. Saxbe, an Ohio Republican, is considered.

The White House coupled Sen. Saxbe's nomination yesterday with the appointment of Leon Jaworski as special prosecutor to replace Archibald Cox, who was fired by President Nixon.

Sen. Mansfield told newsmen that, despite the appointment of Mr. Jaworski, a Democrat and a Houston lawyer, he still favors a court-appointed independent prosecutor "not answerable in any way either to the executive or legislative branch."

Hearings on the legislation now are being held by the Senate Judiciary Committee, to which Sen. Saxbe's nomination also has been referred.

Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., and Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., and some other committee Democrats have said it should go ahead with the legislation before taking up Sen. Saxbe's nomination.

Sen. Scott, also a member of the committee, said, "I don't believe that on reflection they will be that discourteous to a fellow senator." He said that, if necessary, he will try in the committee to get prompt consideration of Sen. Saxbe's nomination.

Sen. Bayh, in proposing that the Judiciary Committee act first on the special prosecutor, said, "Bill Saxbe will make a good attorney general."

Sen. Scott said that, normally, hearings are not even held on the nomination of a fellow senator but that he expects they will be in this instance.

Mr. Jaworski told reporters in Houston yesterday that President Nixon has placed no restraint on what actions he could take in his new job. "Conditions I believed would enable me to do the job as it should be done have been met," Mr. Jaworski said, adding that his appointment "was a call to duty" that he accepted after being assured he would have a free hand in running the Watergate investigation.

U.S. Jobless Rate 4.5%, Lowest in 3 1/2 Years

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP).—The nation's unemployment rate fell to 4.5 percent last month, its lowest level since the start of the 1970 recession, the Labor Department said today.

The rate was 4.4 percent in March, 1970, rose to 6.1 percent by the end of that year, stayed close to that point all through 1971 and has slowly declined since, in last year's recovery and this year's boom.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, called "the improvement . . . in the past month and in the past year . . . a most welcome development."

He warned, however, that there

is "little room" for further improvement if the government is to succeed in reducing inflation.

The administration deliberately has slowed down the economy this year as a means of softening demand and, thus, inflation. Mr. Stein said a week ago that the slowdown could result in a rise in the unemployment rate in the months ahead.

3 1/4 Million More Jobs
He said today that the boom in demand and output has generated 3.35 million more jobs than existed in the United States a year ago, that "the unemployment rate of men 20 years of age and over is lower than it has ever been in peacetime and the unemployment rate of women

25 years and over . . . about as low," and that "the proportion of the civilian working-age population employed is the highest since World War II."

This rising tide of employment, Mr. Stein said, has contributed "to the well-being of millions of American families."

"At the same time," he said, "it indicates that little room remains for increasing total output by bringing unemployed labor into production. It increases the importance of policies of fiscal and monetary restraint to keep the expansion of economic activity to a sustainable rate and help bring inflation under control."

One of the things the administration is afraid of is that a further tightening of the labor

market could result in a rise in wage increases next year, and thus contribute to rising prices.

This year, at last, the unemployment rate has declined in fits and starts. For the first five months of the year it stayed at about 5 percent; for the next four, at about 4.8 percent. The level to which it fell last month, 4.5 percent, is about the average for all the years since World War II.

It is also the target the administration had set for itself this year.

"Full employment" has traditionally been defined as an unemployment rate of 4 percent. The administration, however, has said that to force unemployment

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



MAN DROUGHT—Barman from nearby bar taking water from famous Trevi fountain to keep thirsty customers happy during current water shutoff. Most of the city is without regular water supplies until Monday because of repair work on the aqueduct and pipelines, independently fed, continue to flow.

Saw Leaders of Syria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia Sadat Ends Round of Arab Visits

O. Nov. 2 (UPI).—President Sadat returned today from a quick round trip to his main backstop, October war against Israel, to visit Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. In Kuwait he also met the ruling sheikh of Sabah as-Salm-as-Sabah, the Saudi capital of Riyadh.

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strategy for two possible developments:

● Progress towards a negotiated settlement in the Middle East.

● A renewal of hostilities which President Sadat told a news conference Wednesday would happen.

● Pentagon aide says resupply of Israel seriously depleted U.S. war supplies. Page 2.

if the Israelis on the west bank of the Suez Canal did not pull back to the positions they held when the UN cease-fire went into effect Oct. 22.

Neither the Cairo broadcast, nor a simultaneous announcement by Riyadh radio, gave any details of Mr. Sadat's talks.

The Cairo broadcast said Mr. Sadat first had a bilateral meeting with Mr. Assad in Kuwait and later met with Sheikh as-Sabah and other Kuwaiti officials.

Meanwhile the Suez Canal front was said to be quiet although tense, as an Egyptian military spokesman denied. Israeli reports of a battle between Egyptian and Israeli troops in Sinai, near the Giddi Pass in the southern sector, where part of the Egyptian Third Army was located on the eastern side of the canal.

The Cairo broadcast said Mr. Sadat went to Riyadh from Kuwait Thursday night and this morning held a "long, private" meeting with King Faisal, after which Sadat and Faisal went to attend Friday prayers.

At the same time President Bouari Boumedienne of Algeria arrived in Cairo today for talks with Egyptian officials, the Middle East News Agency said. And President Assad of Syria

40 Impressionists Worth 10 Million Francs Are Stolen

PARIS, Nov. 2 (AP).—Police said today that about 40 paintings of the Impressionist period, worth a total value of more than 10 million francs, were stolen overnight from a downtown Paris art gallery.

The paintings included works by Van Gogh, Cezanne, Vlaminck and Matisse, police said.

They said that the paintings were taken from the Hotel d'Oranville Gallery, in the Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Hippolyte, near the Elysee presidential palace.

The police said that, although the theft occurred during the night, they were not informed of the burglary until late today.

Able to Hit Some Israeli Cities

Egypt Said to Get 160-Mile Missile

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—U.S. officials say it now appears certain that the Russians have sent Egypt surface-to-surface missiles capable of reaching some Israeli cities.

The Russian Scud missiles, which have a range of about 160 miles, are presumably armed with conventional, high-explosive warheads. However, they can be adapted to nuclear devices.

Many U.S. officials view their introduction into the Middle East as potentially very dangerous. Administration sources indicate the Soviet action already has, or soon will, provoke expressions of deep concern from the United States.

Details on the Soviet shipment and the diplomatic concern about it are said to be matters of "extreme sensitivity" at the moment, with officials largely guessing at what the Soviet intentions are.

One explanation is simply that the missiles reflect the momentum of deliveries of ever-more-advanced arms into the Middle East. On the other hand, the missile's dual capability for both nuclear and conventional warheads could be a Soviet response to the widespread belief that Israel has some operational surface-to-surface missiles of its own.

Israeli Jericho

U.S. intelligence officials say there is little doubt—despite official Israeli denials—that Israel has developed and produced at least some Jericho missiles of its own with a range of nearly 300 miles, enough to span the Sinai and reach deep into Egypt.

Israel is also widely believed to have the makings for a number of small atomic warheads, although no tests have ever been reported.

On several occasions in the last two years, the United States has turned down Israeli requests to buy U.S. Army Lance missiles. These are short-range (70 miles) weapons that can carry either nuclear or conventional explosives and which are viewed as highly accurate.

The Israelis are expected now to renew their request, but officials say there appears to be no current intention for the administration to comply.

Thus far, sources say it is not clear precisely how many Soviet Scuds have been shipped and whether Soviet or Egyptian crews are manning them. If the Russians are in control, as seems likely, then the Russians may have sent the weapons to ingratiate themselves further with the Egyptians, without the intent of letting the missiles be used unless Cairo were attacked, for example.

Limited Range

While the Russians have poured billions of dollars worth of tanks, anti-aircraft missiles and jet fighters into the Arab countries, they have provided, until now, very few long-range offensive weapons.

Soviet MIG and Sukhoi fighters and fighter-bombers are generally believed to have short range when carrying bombs and probably have very little chance of getting through Israeli interceptors.

Russians have provided some older Tu-16 medium bombers, but these, too, are not likely to get through Israeli defenses.

The Soviet Union, however, has also delivered a squadron of more modern Tu-22 bombers to Iraq recently.

The Israelis, with U.S. F-4 fighter-bombers, already demonstrated in 1970 that they can strike at areas deep inside Egypt, but the Egyptians, until now, have not had the same capability to hit Israel.

Washington, Nov. 2 (AP).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy asserted today that the Nixon administration, in helping to resolve the Middle East crisis, "has needlessly created a crisis in the Atlantic alliance."

The Massachusetts Democrat said the administration's Oct. 25 decision to alert U.S. troops worldwide without consulting with European allies was the latest step in permitting relations with Europe to deteriorate.

"There has been—and continues to be—a danger of isolating our NATO allies during bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union," Sen. Kennedy said in a Senate speech.

down that low, it would have to pump up the economy past the point where it could hope to contain inflation.

The problem, the President's economists say, is that the labor force now contains much larger percentages of women and teenagers than before. Their unemployment rates are chronically higher than the rates for men, and their growing presence in the labor force makes it harder to get the overall rate down.

The department said that the rates last month were 2.9 percent for adult men, 4.4 percent for adult women and 13.9 percent for teenagers. They were 2.1 percent for married men, 2.7 percent for all heads of households, 4.1 percent for full-time workers, 4.1 percent for whites and 8.3 percent for blacks.

The problem for much of the last year has been that, while the number of jobs increased, the number of people seeking jobs has increased almost as fast. What happened last month was that the number of jobs increased more than the total of job-seekers.

Employment—the number of jobs in the economy—has now risen substantially two months in a row, a sign that the economy may not have slowed down quite as much as some other statistics have suggested. The number of unemployed in October was 3.3 million, compared with 4.5 million in October of last year.

Since Oct. 13, when the U.S. resupply started, the United States has sent Israel some weapons never before in its arsenal, in addition to replacing at least a one-for-one basis the planes, tanks and ammunition lost in the fighting.

At yesterday's press conference, Mrs. Meir said no conditions were attached to the U.S. supply of arms to Israel, and in fact arrangements were made to provide some as grants, rather than straight sales.

Mrs. Meir is expected to return to Israel tomorrow night.

His frankness concerning the cease-fire line was possibly even more serious. He appeared to be saying that Israeli territorial gains made since the cease-fire was proclaimed would have to be taken into account, since there was no way of proving where the line should really be.

The Egyptians have made progress toward a peaceful settlement of the crisis dependent on the Egyptian press the following day saying that the UN had confirmed Egyptian claims to hold the city, located at the southern entrance to the Suez Canal.

Earlier this week, Col. Bendrik told reporters it was impossible for UN forces to carry out the mandate given them by the Security Council. This was to establish the cease-fire line along the position of the rival armies at 1632 GMT Oct. 22, the time the Security Council cease-fire resolution was passed.

Col. Bendrik pointed out that there were no UN forces in the area of conflict at the time, and the UN had no knowledge as to where the cease-fire line should run.

"As far as I know, we have to establish the situation just as it is now," he said.

He made what was seen as another error when he was asked about the situation in the city of Suez. He confirmed the presence of Egyptian troops in the city but declined to answer questions as to whether Israeli troops were also there.

This led to banner headlines in the Egyptian press the following day saying that the UN had confirmed Egyptian claims to hold the city, located at the southern entrance to the Suez Canal.

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HOPEFUL GESTURE—Israeli soldier shaking hands with an Egyptian POW near Suez on way to detention camp. The two expressed hope that they would meet again in peace.

Meir, Arabs Press Cases In U.S. Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

able cease-fire arrangement and to promote Arab-Israeli negotiations. The State Department insisted, however, that the United States is not pressuring either side to achieve peace.

Mrs. Meir, who said at a press conference yesterday that she was "reassured" in her meeting with President Nixon of continued U.S. support for Israel's security, has proposed immediate disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian troops following an exchange of war prisoners.

It was reported that in her talks here she suggested that the Israeli forces pull back to the Suez Canal's east bank and Egyptian troops withdraw to the west bank.

She said that Israel was not under American pressure to end its troops' encirclement of the Egyptian Third Army, trapped on the east bank. Israeli officials believe Egypt might be prepared to give up the east bank positions because it would relieve the beleaguered army, which now has to depend on Israeli permission to be resupplied.

"Israel feels there will have to be a redistribution of forces on each side," she said in calling for a new negotiated cease-fire line. She said no one knows where the Oct. 22 cease-fire line, the demarcation insisted on by the Arabs, actually is.

Mrs. Meir said the dispute should be settled by direct negotiations between Egypt and Israel. In her meeting today with the delegation of senators, the Israeli leader reportedly sought to win support for further American arms assistance to her country.

"The matter of resupply is very much on the table today in the negotiations the prime minister... is conducting."

"Israel cannot accept the same ratio of supply of three or four to one in favor of the Arabs that it has accepted since the 1967 war."

A high-level defense official indicated the Israeli leader probably will get much and perhaps all of what she is seeking. This official, who asked not to be identified, said Israel now had "substantially" fewer arms than when the war began Oct. 6. But he said that when the present U.S. and Soviet arms resupply of Israel and the Arabs respectively is completed, both sides will be more heavily weaponized than before. However, the United States, he said, will maintain a balance between both sides.

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Pentagon Says Aid to Israelis Seriously Depleted U.S. Arms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).

The war supplies of the United States were seriously depleted during the recent Middle East war, a senior Defense Department official said today.

The official, who asked to remain anonymous, said that the drain caused by sending U.S. stocks to Israel may force the Nixon administration to ask for an increase over the proposed \$79-billion defense budget for fiscal 1974.

In a meeting with newsmen, the Pentagon official said that the United States underestimated the amount of basic ammunition such as artillery rounds that should be kept on hand in the event of crises like the one posed by the Middle East fighting.

Caught Off Guard
American defense analysts were caught off guard by the effectiveness of some weapons supplied

by the Soviet Union to Egypt and Syria, including the radar-guided SAM-6 anti-aircraft missile.

The official briefing newsmen today said that American supplies of equally sophisticated weaponry designed to counter the SAM-6 are also low.

In describing the general depletion of U.S. supplies, he said there is a good chance that some previously closed production lines may have to be reopened, which he described as a costly process.

The United States has been sending television-guided Walleye bombs and Shrike air-to-ground missiles to the Israelis to counter the SAM-6 missiles, which knocked down about 80 percent of the Israeli jets lost in the fighting.

The defense official indicated that the United States will need more Shrikes, Walleyes and other sophisticated weapons because the potential of the SAM-6 was seriously underestimated.

Col. Bendrik was fired by Finnish Maj. Gen. Eino Silasvuo, head of the UN emergency forces which are trying to establish themselves between Israeli and Arab forces. He was offered another job in the Middle East operation but turned it down. He is returning to Sweden.

Position of Armies
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This led to banner headlines in the Egyptian press the following day saying that the UN had confirmed Egyptian claims to hold the city, located at the southern entrance to the Suez Canal.

Earlier this week, Col. Bendrik told reporters it was impossible for UN forces to carry out the mandate given them by the Security Council. This was to establish the cease-fire line along the position of the rival armies at 1632 GMT Oct. 22, the time the Security Council cease-fire resolution was passed.

Also Peace Talks Participation

Russia Reportedly Sounds Out Palestinians on Creating State

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The Soviet Union is sounding out the leadership of the Palestinian guerrillas on possible participation in a Middle East peace conference and on the creation of a Palestinian nation in territory now occupied by Israel, according to Palestinian sources.

The Russians have asked the Palestinian Liberation Organization, led by Yasser Arafat, to express the guerrillas' view. The proposed Palestinian state might be carved out of such territory as the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Golan Strip.

A highly placed Palestinian source cautioned that no early reply to the Soviet inquiry should be expected because a decision only could follow extensive discussion among the different resistance groups. An evaluation of Israeli attitudes was also needed, he said.

Coming from a major power that the Palestinians consider friendly, the Soviet consultation produced a favorable reaction in some Palestinian quarters but has reportedly found reservations in others.

Different Origins
The Palestinian guerrilla leadership is made up of representatives of the major guerrilla groups, which have different origins, ideologies and interests.

El-Fatah, the largest group, is a Palestinian nationalist movement, rooted among Palestinian refugees, which opposes the state of Israel as an usurper of Palestinian lands. It has called for the creation of a "secular, democratic" Palestinian state, where Arabs and Jews would live together, to replace present-day Israel.

El-Fatah has some radical internal groups, but Mr. Arafat, the movement's leader, is not concerned with promoting revolutionary changes in conservative Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia or Kuwait, which make large financial contributions to El-Fatah.

A smaller, but ideologically influential group, is the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and a splinter group, the Popular Democratic Front, led by Nayef Hawatmeh.

Radical Spearhead
This group represents revolutionary Marxist thinking, in which the Palestinian guerrilla movement is seen as the spearhead for radical changes in the Arab world, such as the overthrow of King Hussein of Jordan and of the conservative governments in Saudi Arabia and the oil sheikdoms. For these groups, this radicalization is as important as war on Israel.

While El-Fatah opinion seems to be favorably inclined to the creation of a Palestinian state in occupied territory, the Marxist radicals are reportedly opposed on doctrinaire grounds to "compromises" with what they call "imperialist solutions."

El-Fatah has developed strong ties with the Soviet Union, which views the more radical Palestinian groups sympathetically. The Popular Democratic Front is considered pro-Chinese, and the PFLP also

has close ties with North Vietnam, Cuba and other Marxist countries.

A third major current in Palestinian resistance is represented by As-Saika, a well-known guerrilla organization that is reported by Syria, where a number of Palestinian refugees are settled.

As-Saika generally closely follows the political orientation of Syria, which has indicated the case for it in the Middle East war that it would be prepared to take part in a Middle East conference.

Arab Trip to Russia
BEIRUT, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Arafat will visit the Soviet Union within the next few days, according to a Beirut newspaper. The newspaper, quoting sources in Baghdad, said Arafat will visit Iraq during the next two days, after which he will go to Moscow.

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Danish Premier To Convene EEC Summit Meeting

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3 (Reuters).

Danish Premier Anker Joergensen said today he intends to call a Common Market summit conference by the end of the year.

In a radio interview, Mr. Joergensen said he expects the summit, which was proposed by French President Georges Pompidou two days ago, to take place in Copenhagen in the middle of December.

Denmark currently presides over the European Economic Community's Ministerial Council, and its capital is therefore regarded as the natural site for a summit meeting.

Mr. Joergensen said the oil crisis will be among topics discussed by the nine heads of state and government.

The official summit proposal was contained in a letter Mr. Pompidou sent yesterday to his eight Common Market colleagues and a second letter to Mr. Joergensen requesting that he call the meeting, because of Denmark's chairmanship.

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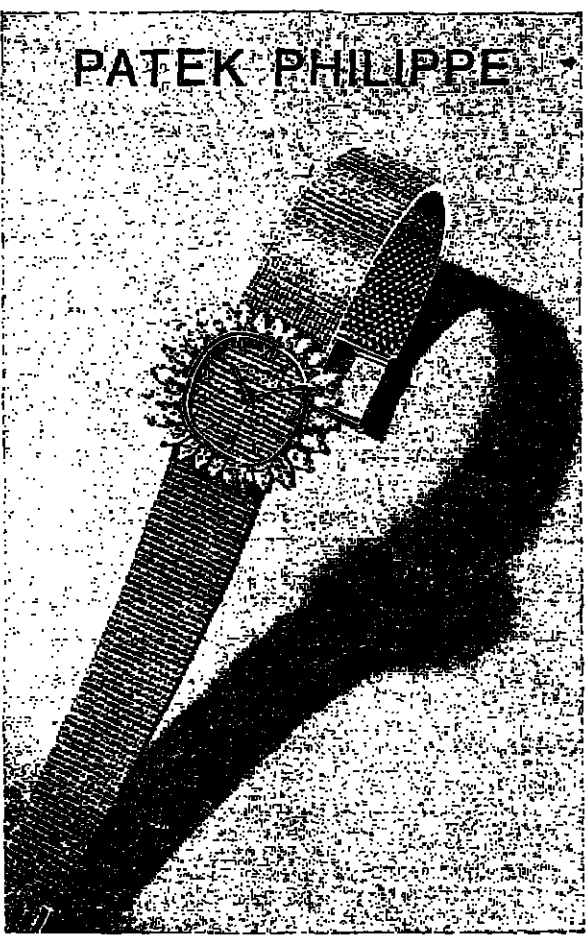
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Worth waiting for

Since all Patek Philippe watches are entirely finished by hand, in very small series, they can obviously not all be available in all cities at all times. Consequently the Patek Philippe of your choice may have to be specially ordered. In fact, you might prefer to choose it from our new brochure prior to visiting your Patek Philippe Jeweller. If so, just send your visiting card to the address below, and you will receive our latest brochure and the name of your nearest official Patek Philippe agent. Should you then find that you have to wait a little for your Patek Philippe, please remember that Queen Victoria waited eleven months for hers. Some things in life are worth waiting for.

Want to know more about Patek Philippe? Write to Dept. HT, 41, rue du Rhône, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

WEATHER

ALGERIA	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Cloudy
ANKARA	4	39	Cloudy
ATHENS	12	54	Cloudy
BAGDAD	12	54	Cloudy
BELGRADE	12	54	Cloudy
BOMBAY	41	104	Fair
BREKIN	41	104	Bumby
BUDAPEST	12	54	Fair
CAIRO	6	43	Fair
CHONGKING	26	79	Cloudy
COLOMBO	6	43	Cloudy
CONGO DEL. SO.	21	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Fair
DARWIN	13	55	Fair
DENVER	14	57	Cloudy
DURBAN	8	46	Cloudy
EL PASO	22	72	Fair
HANKOW	13	55	Cloudy
HONGKONG	13	55	Cloudy
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Obituaries

Catherine Drinker Bowen, 76, Wrote Popular Biographies

She complained that too many fellow historians talked about history as a Calvinist talk about sin in the bedroom.

Lyle H. Munson

MATTOON, Ill. Nov. 2 (NYT).—Lyle H. Munson, 55, a former Central Intelligence Agency agent and proprietor of the Book-mall, a small rightist publishing house, died today.

Mr. Munson spent 11 years, from 1940 to 1951, in government service, first with the Office of Strategic Services and then with the CIA.

He was involved in the case of John Paton Davies Jr., a career diplomat for 28 years, who was dismissed by the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in 1954 for "lack of judgment, discretion and reliability."

Mr. Munson testified that Mr. Davies had recommended the use of three persons for "consultation and guidance" who were identified as Communists by Louis F. Budenz, former editor of the Daily Worker.

Queen Reveals Dukedom Offer To Churchill

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The highest rank below the British aristocracy when he retired as a minister in 1955, Queen Elizabeth disclosed yesterday the unveiling of a bronze statue of the wartime leader in Parliament Square, the said.

She thought that when he died as prime minister would no longer play an active role in party politics, but honor his wholly national achievements by giving him a dukedom. No distinction had been proposed for nearly a century, but he wanted to speed last years where he had almost all his adult life in the House of Commons and indeed he had not for distinction greater than the name of Winston Churchill.

Winston was a descendant of the Duke of Marlborough, but an uncle inherited the title.

heel and Gromyko Prolong Talks, Apparently on Berlin

SCOW, Nov. 2 (AP).—For Minister Walter Scheel of Germany and Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union, held scheduled fourth round of talks this afternoon, apparently in Berlin.

There was speculation that the German Communist party, which Gromyko criticized German's plans for the power Berlin agreement, difficulties over the agreement's provision by West Germany the Soviet bloc have called for a new round of talks.

France Puts Price Controls On Meat, Bread, Cheese, Shoes

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The French government announced price controls tonight over a number of basic food and consumer goods, such as bread, cheese, meat and shoes, in a move to rapidly rising cost of living and check potential social unrest.

Details of the controls will be published tomorrow, the Finance Ministry said.

The action was taken as the inflation rate for September rose to 9 percent, leading experts to predict an overall price jump of 9 to 10 percent for 1973.

Today's move was precipitated by the European oil shortage and price increases for gasoline in France equivalent to 10 cents a gallon which have just been put into effect.

Almost certainly this will mean new increases in the cost of living in the latter months of the year, and this in turn will cause new demands among lower-paid Frenchmen.

Georges Seguy, secretary-general of the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, France's biggest trade union, has been hotly critical of the government's anti-inflation policies and is threatening a series of strikes if the economic climate does not change.

The new controls are intended to bring down on prices because of the oil crisis, the government issued a warning about future restrictions of oil supplies.

Up to now, Prime Minister Pierre Messmer has been telling Frenchmen they have nothing to worry about on the supply side because Arab oil boycotts are not aimed at them. He credits French Middle Eastern policies, which have generally been favorable to the Arab states.

Today, in a speech at Le Creusot, however, he termed the medium and long-term supply situation "seriously worrying."

He urged Frenchmen to use their energy resources better and voluntarily limit consumption whenever possible. Otherwise, he said, the nation "would invite restrictions like those that have been imposed in other European countries."

Tanaka Receives S. Korea Apology

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (AP).—South Korean Premier Kim Jong Pil today bowed in apology to Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka because of the "trouble" caused to Japan by the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case and promised that such a thing would never happen again.

Following the apology and a compromise settlement reached yesterday, the Japanese Foreign Ministry reported that a long-postponed foreign aid conference between the two nations will take place before the end of the year.



CAMBODIAN SOLDIER loaded down with his personal belongings near Highway 2, seven miles south of Phnom Penh.

Cambodia Says Reds Caught In Trap Near Sea, 55 Killed

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The Cambodian military command said today that its troops killed 55 guerrillas in a two-pronged trap along the road to Kep on the Gulf of Siam.

Command spokesman Col. Am Rong said the fighting yesterday occurred near Veal Sbau, nine miles from Kep, a resort town 80 miles south of Phnom Penh that the rebels seized three weeks ago. He said government forces killed 12 and 50 wounded.

Other government units continued the drive to retake Kep, he said, with the support of T-28 fighter-bombers, gunboats and artillery.

Rebel troops today captured the village of Prek Leung, only four miles north of Phnom Penh on the opposite bank of the Mekong River, field reports said.

The reports said the village, the second in the area captured by the rebels in three days, had been left with a defending force of 60 men while the main force of 300 moved north three quarters of a mile to relieve the village of Prek Ampil.

The defenders, outnumbered by the rebels, withdrew and marched north to join the main force, the reports said.

Viet Cong Deal U.S. Army Forces 2 Sikh Converts To Get Haircuts

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The Viet Cong said today that charges by South Vietnam and the United States that North Vietnam and the Viet Cong are preparing a new war in the South are "slandering lies."

The Viet Cong delegation to the two-party political talks in Paris with South Vietnam charged that the Saigon regime is preparing "new military adventures" with the help of "massive illegal military aid" from the United States, including more than 20,000 disguised U.S. advisers.

"It is clear that the lies by the United States and [South Vietnamese President] Nguyen Van Thieu seek only to justify publication of new military adventures," a communiqué from the Viet Cong delegation said in part.

President Thieu said on television in Saigon Wednesday that North Vietnam had infiltrated 100,000 troops into the South since the January cease-fire and "full-scale war soon may be kindled."

Norway Budget Plans Tax Cuts, Food Subsidies

OSLO, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The labor government today proposed a 34.7-billion-crown (\$6.25-billion) budget for 1974 which includes tax cuts for middle and lower income groups and a food subsidy plan.

The government, which came into power last month after an election victory in September, also proposed increased taxes on gasoline and a conservation tax on tin cans, plastic shopping bags and motorcycles.

A government spokesman said the purpose of the food subsidy plan was to relieve consumers of some of the country's 30 percent value added tax.

Per Kleppe, minister of finance, told parliament, "Prices have been increasing at an alarming rate during the past few years. One of the government's major aims has been to work out a budget plan to help curb spiraling prices."

Greece Would Permit Theodorakis's Return

ATHENS, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Mikis Theodorakis, the Greek composer who went into self-exile because of his opposition to the military-backed regime, can return to Greece, it was officially announced.

Spiridon Zournatzis, undersecretary of state for press and information, told a weekly press conference that he was examining Mr. Theodorakis's music to see whether it could be heard again in Greece.

Mr. Zournatzis said the composer, who became famous for his film music for "Zorba the Greek" and "Z," had been included in a general amnesty announced in August.

Study Reports Most Favor Unexpected or Sudden Death

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—An analysis of how 84 Swedish men and women want to die shows that two-thirds of the men and one-third of the women wanted to "die suddenly or unexpectedly," according to an unusual report by the chief internist at Sweden's oldest hospital.

The report appears in the October issue of the Archives of Internal Medicine, which is published in Chicago by the American Medical Association.

In making the report a cover story, the editors called the question of the manner of death "extraordinarily provocative."

The Swedish internist, Dr. Gunnar Björck of the Serafimer Hospital in Stockholm, said the findings raised a series of thorny questions with important implications for medical practice and research.

The Swedish report was issued at a time when the manner of dying is emerging as a critical factor and as U.S. doctors and laymen openly examine some of the aims and goals of medical care and the costs of the delivery of health care. Concern about the economic burden to individuals and society of maintaining life in too large a group of helpless older citizens has contributed to the debate.

Analysis of Questions

The report that Dr. Björck wrote for the Archives of Internal Medicine was based on an analysis of questions that the Swedish weekly magazine Veckan-Journalen posed in recent years to 57 men and 27 women authors, actors, artists, clergymen, politicians, professors, radio and television personalities. The respondents ranged in age from 30 to 90 years but Dr. Björck said "the great majority" were between 40 and 70.

One actor said he wanted to die on stage and an author said he would like to die at a royal dinner. Another author said he wanted to be killed by a friend while asleep.

Five women said they wanted to die in their sleep. Four were actresses and the fifth was involved with opera.

The questions about the manner of dying were part of interviews conducted with a group of highly selected individuals who Dr. Björck said "have had rich and full lives, some more controversial than others, and who have had occasion to reflect on life and death."

Dr. Björck, a cardiologist and professor of medicine at the Karolinska Institute, emphasized that his analysis was just that and not a scientific study based on a random sample.

Nevertheless, the cardiologist said the findings had raised questions of how much effort should be devoted to the prevention of sudden death from heart attacks.

Dr. Björck said he wondered if studies were conducted in other countries on the general population's attitudes toward the manner of dying, would the results be similar to those expressed in the Swedish magazine.

If most men want to die suddenly and only a small minority are prepared to accept a quiet death or a slow degradation in full consciousness of what is going on, Dr. Björck asked what that would mean for the aims and goals of medicine, particularly if that same medicine is increasingly capable of exchanging one fatal illness for another.

Perhaps, Dr. Björck added, a more complete inquiry into the general population might help answer such questions as the following:

- Should Western societies make great efforts to try to deprive people of the privilege of dying suddenly if this is their wish?
- Should sudden death be prevented in society at large—or treated in the individual case?
- Should medical strategy be based on what people seem to wish?

Such studies might also shed light on a hint in Dr. Björck's analysis that women more than men seem ready to accept death, be prepared for it, and die quietly.

Senate Approves Plan to Review U.S. SEATO Role

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The Senate today approved a plan to review U.S. participation in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, a defense alliance founded in 1954 and sometimes invoked by the Johnson and Nixon administrations to justify military involvement in Indochina.

A resolution by Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, calling for the review by the Foreign Relations Committee, was approved by voice vote.

An accompanying report suggested that the United States might abandon the pact entirely and replace it with mutual defense treaties with Thailand and the Philippines, the two countries to which the guarantees apply directly.

The SEATO protocols also provide for collective action in case of an attack on Laos, Cambodia or South Vietnam, the three independent non-Communist countries that emerged from the 1954 settlement that ended the French Indochina war.

The original guarantors of the treaty were the United States, Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand.

Turk Urges UN Keep Its Cyprus Force Up

ISTANBUL, Nov. 2 (AP).—Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş has called for the full-strength restoration of the United Nations peace-keeping force on Cyprus. Some members of the force were transferred recently to the Middle East.

Mr. Denktaş, addressing a news conference after talks with Turkish political leaders here, said the Turks on Cyprus would "counterattack promptly" if the Greek Cypriots tried to seize any strategic advantage by occupying posts abandoned by the UN.

Pvt. Richard Fresco, 20, of Miami, Fla., and Pfc. James K. Broadwell, 21, of Superior, Wis., were sentenced to three months at hard labor for disobeying direct orders to shave and remove the turbans, which Sikh rules require them to wear.

The two tank crewmen, assigned to the 3d Infantry Division in Schweinfurt, West Germany, had converted to the Sikh religion in September during a visit to London. Sikh custom also forbids the cutting of body hair.

Fresco and Broadwell were taken to the U.S. stockade in Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and forced to surrender their turbans, religious bracelets and a book on Sikh customs, reported their lawyer, Robert Rivkin. "They also were put in solitary confinement."

"This morning they refused an order to shave and get haircuts," Mr. Rivkin said. "Then they submitted under a threat of force."

This was confirmed by the Army.

Bolivia Arrests Three, Claims Plot Foiled

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Bolivian President Hugo Banzer has survived another alleged plot to overthrow his military-backed rightist government.

The interior minister, Col. Walter Castro Avendaño, announced Wednesday that three politicians, including former Economy and Planning Minister Julio Prado Salomon, had been arrested for plotting to oust President Banzer.

Americans Back Foreign Aid But Not Through Governments

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Americans generally favor the concept of foreign aid, but the majority believes that too much aid money is either wasted in administrative red tape or pocketed by foreign leaders, according to a recent survey.

A national sampling of 1,222 Americans disclosed that a record 68 percent of the public—up 10 percent from seven years ago—believes it is the duty of the United States to assist the world's poor.

But a concurrent finding suggested that this sentiment does not necessarily mean support for official government aid programs and 43 percent of the respondents favored budget cuts in U.S. assistance.

The survey was conducted by the Overseas Development Council, a private institution which seeks to increase American awareness of the problems facing developing countries. The study concluded that the American public has a low regard for government aid programs compared with voluntary efforts, which are considered more efficient.

The survey suggested that the declining fortunes of foreign aid could be reversed if more funds were distributed through the Red Cross, the Peace Corps or CARE, as distinct from governments.

Nader Group Finds Doctors Press Sterilization on Women

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Doctors in some cities are "cavalierly" subjecting women, most of them poor and black, to surgical sterilization without explaining either potential hazards or other methods of birth control, the Health Research Group charged in a study made public this week.

The group, an arm of Ralph Nader's Public Citizen, Inc., urged that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare issue meaningful rules that would prevent indiscriminate use of surgical sterilization.

Included in the study were the following charges:

- Many women are being subjected to sterilization methods that pose a higher degree of medical risk than other methods in use.
- "Informed consent" forms demanded of women by some hospitals are a farce to many cases.
- Doctors in some hospitals are "selling" irreversible sterilization operations to many women who have few children and who are under "psychological stress and might not be making rational decisions."

3-Man Study

The study was conducted by Dr. Bernard Rosenfeld, a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at the Los Angeles County Hospital. Dr. Sidney M. Wolfe, a physician with the Health Research Group, and Robert H. McGarrah Jr., also with the group.

Citing unnamed sources among interns and residents, the study said that "considerable 'pushing' of elective sterilization and 'hard-selling' of these procedures" to women has taken place at hospitals in Los Angeles, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Nashville, Chicago and Louisville.

The report cited a dozen surgical sterilizations performed at Baltimore City Hospital in which, it said, women "were given sterilization permits to sign literally minutes before a caesarean section and sterilization was to be carried out."

While in Labor

"In most cases the woman was in labor when asked to sign the sterilization permit, and in none was there evidence that the woman had expressed an interest in sterilization previously, although it is routine hospital procedure to ask a woman if she wants sterilization when she registers in the clinic, weeks or months prior to delivery," the report added.

In the 12 cases cited, seven of the women were under the age of 20. Two had two children, while the rest had only one. Most of the women were black and poor, and in all cases the subject of surgical sterilization was originally brought up by the doctors rather than by the women.

War Criminal Shifted To Dutch Hospital

THE HAGUE, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Joseph Korda, 64, one of the last three convicted German war criminals imprisoned in the Netherlands, has suffered a stroke. He was taken from Breda prison to the penitentiary hospital at Scheveningen, near The Hague.

The Ministry of Justice said the "three of Breda," as Korda, Ferdinand aus der Punten, 63, and Franz Fischer, 72, are usually referred to, were sentenced to death shortly after World War II for war crimes in the Netherlands. The sentences were commuted to life imprisonment.

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LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Bolivian President Hugo Banzer has survived another alleged plot to overthrow his military-backed rightist government.

The interior minister, Col. Walter Castro Avendaño, announced Wednesday that three politicians, including former Economy and Planning Minister Julio Prado Salomon, had been arrested for plotting to oust President Banzer.

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Special Prosecutor

Possibly the most important legislation pending in Congress today is the bill to establish an independent prosecutor in the Watergate case. Until such an office is established under protection of the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia, the files assembled at the direction of former special prosecutor Archibald Cox are in jeopardy. With each passing day, there is a growing risk that the able staff that Mr. Cox organized may become demoralized and its work brought to a halt. Mr. Nixon's attempt at this juncture to intrude a prosecutor agreeable to himself into the proceedings can only be regarded as a disruptive maneuver.

Leon Jaworski, whom Mr. Nixon approved as special prosecutor, is in an anomalous position, somewhat like that of Sen. John Stennis in his ill-conceived mission as an intermediary between the White House and the Senate with regard to the Watergate tapes. Mr. Jaworski's personal integrity is not in doubt, but he is fatally handicapped from the outset because he enters the Watergate investigation as the President's man.

Early action in the Senate to set up an independent prosecutor is assured since the bill introduced by Sens. Hart of Michigan and Bayh of Indiana now has the cosponsorship of 53 other members, eight Republicans and 45 Democrats. Hearings on the bill are under way in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

But the House Judiciary Committee under the chairmanship of Rep. Rodino of New Jersey has been shockingly irresponsible in failing to act upon similar bills introduced in the House. The inquiry into a possible impeachment of President Nixon that the committee has undertaken is in no sense a substitute for creation of an independent special prosecutor. While the committee is pondering the impeachment question, the investigation

and prosecution of the numerous crimes and conspiracies must go forward.

A constitutional question has been raised against the Hart-Bayh bill because traditionally the prosecuting power has been solely under the control of the executive. But the Constitution clearly states that "Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."

When the executive is conspicuously failing to enforce the law, Congress has a duty to assist the courts in seeing that the rule of law is upheld. The doctrine of the separation of powers was never intended to be a straitjacket.

The Hart-Bayh bill is likely to be amended to provide that the special prosecutor be appointed by all the judges of the District Court rather than by Chief Judge John J. Sirica alone. Once that improvement is made, President Nixon himself could hardly oppose such a bill on grounds of principle inasmuch as he introduced a similar bill when he was a member of the Senate in 1951.

Ideally, the House would now be moving on a parallel course with the Senate. Unless the House acts, Mr. Nixon will have triumphed after all in the Cox affair. He has yielded the tapes—some of them, anyway—that are almost certainly not conclusively incriminating, and he has rid himself of the special prosecutor who was looking into so many dark corners of his administration.

Mr. Nixon must not be allowed to succeed with his coup. The public has a right to an independent prosecutor. The public has a right to ask House Speaker Albert and Chairman Rodino: Why are you failing to perform your duty in this matter?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Attorney General

The nomination of Sen. William B. Saxbe of Ohio as Attorney General is a measure of the President's political desperation. Having purged Walter Hickel and other outspoken members of his administration in the past, Mr. Nixon would not willingly take on board a folksy free-talking, free-wheeling politician like Sen. Saxbe if he felt he had any choice. But as a member of the Senate, Mr. Saxbe is almost certain of eventual confirmation. That asset has to override

every other consideration, in the President's calculation at this time.

If his record as state attorney general of Ohio stands up to the necessary scrutiny of a Senate hearing, Mr. Saxbe merits confirmation. He has expressed a laudable ambition to restore the morale and good name of the Justice Department. He may well make a competent head of the department in its normal operations. But only an independent special prosecutor can effectively remove the stain of Watergate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Keeping Options Open

Emerging from her highly delicate discussions with President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger, Premier Golda Meir offered welcome—and, unfortunately, necessary—assurances to her own people that the United States will not sacrifice Israel's basic interests in striving for détente with the Soviet Union. A mood of disillusionment, even despair, inside Israel has grown into a potential threat to the spirit of accommodation which has to be nurtured on all sides if the present modest beginnings toward a negotiated Israeli-Egyptian settlement are not to be undermined.

The middle of a tense negotiating situation is hardly the moment for any side to issue specific demands or detailed assessments of alternative courses of action. Mrs. Meir was appropriately reserved on such matters, a reserve which can be emulated by all the other parties with whom Secretary Kissinger will be conferring.

On only one point—a prompt exchange of prisoners of war—was Mrs. Meir adamant, and her insistence is fully justified. The use of human beings as hostages for political advantage has no place in diplomacy.

On all the rest—measures to preserve the fragile cease-fire, the status of the UN emergency force between the rival armies, the procedures for opening the broad negotiations envisaged by the Security Council—Israel has apparently kept all options open.

The premier hinted that Egypt and Israel might work out certain exchanges of territory to make the cease-fire lines more "coherent." Diplomatic efforts might even surmount the present dilemmas over where those true lines should be, and reconsider an old idea of Defense Minister Dayan for a pullback by both armies from both banks of the Suez Canal to permit the waterway to be reopened under UN auspices.

The important point now is to avoid locking any of the sides into predetermined political or territorial positions, from which they would have difficulty retreating as proposed negotiations approach reality. If Mrs. Meir's talks in Washington succeed in nothing more than reassuring a restive Israeli home front about U.S. motives, they will be helpful in the rapidly evolving peace-making effort of this administration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Mideast Winner

The night is falling on a terrorized and demoralized Middle East. To find a precedent for this rout of the Arab world, one has to go back into the Middle Ages, to the days of the Mongol invasion.

Yet the only country which has scored advantages from the recent events, the only one to whom they have offered the prospects of power and prosperity is the Soviet Union....

When will the Egyptians, the Lebanese, the Syrians and Iraqis realize that the Kremlin plays with them like a cat plays with a mouse? When will they realize that they are the victims of an ambitious, implacably realistic government?

—From Combat (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 3, 1898

ATHENS—The excessive rains of the past few days have caused great damage to the museum at Olympia, which contains the celebrated marble statue of Hermes by Praxiteles. The statue is well placed, and is itself in no danger; but the Minister of Public Works has ordered repairs to be done to the museum, which is in an unsafe condition, notwithstanding that within 10 years defects have been twice remedied.

Anxiety Over Watergate

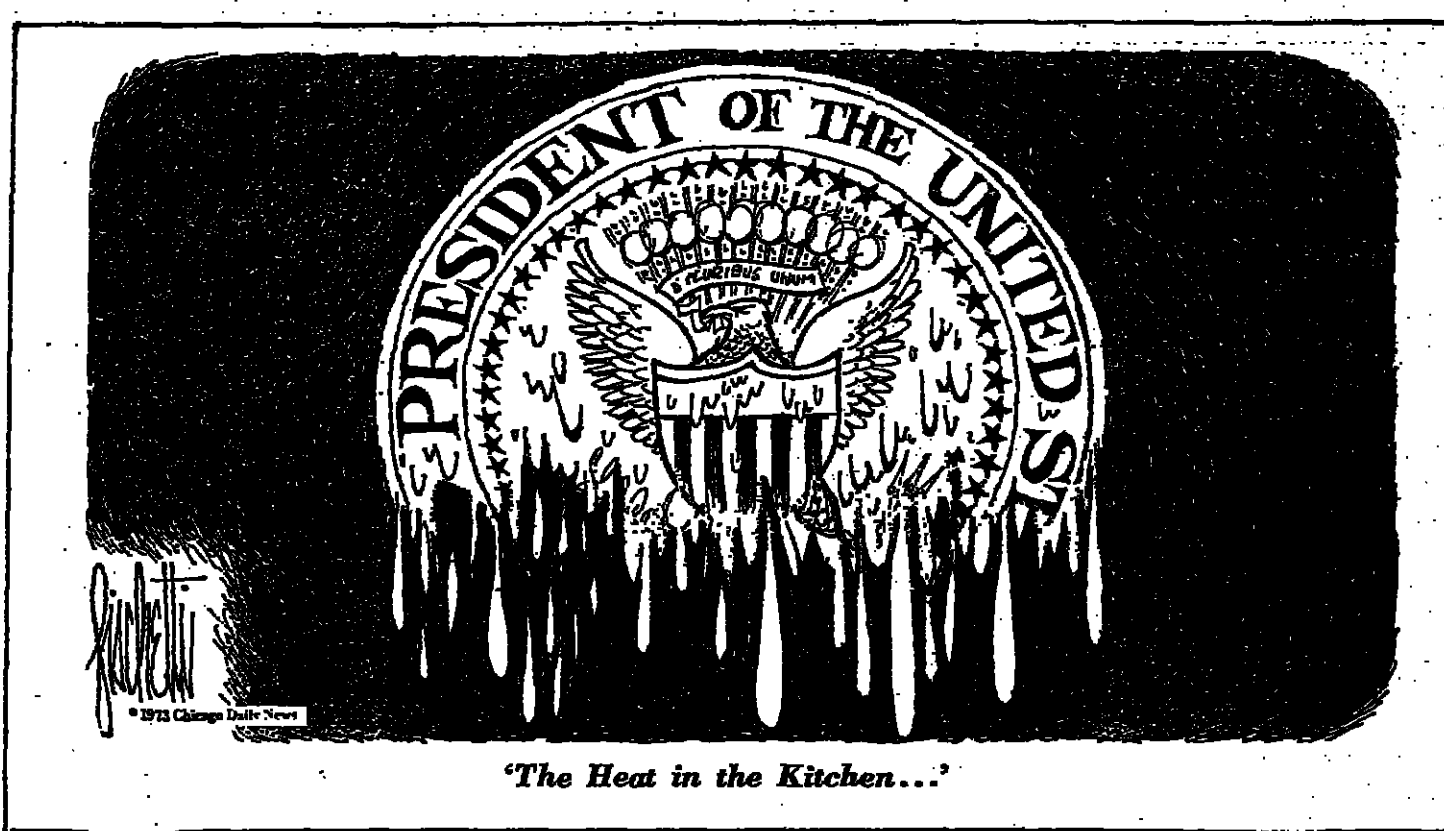
Washington's scandals grow louder and madder all the time. The war dance round the White House rises to new frenzies. It is surely a great paradox of history that all this should be going on concurrently with one of the most serious and intense worldwide peace negotiations ever conducted... The whole story of the White House tapes may never come out, but enough has emerged to ensure it a place as one of the most bizarre episodes in American history. Did the two tapes which were said to exist, but now do not, incriminate or exculpate the President?... Perhaps the United States does not realize quite how anxious the rest of the free world is getting over the endless Washington mud bath.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Fifty Years Ago

November 3, 1923

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—After standing loyally by her husband throughout the series of trials when he was charged with the murder of film actress Virginia Rapp, in a drinking party in a San Francisco hotel, Mrs. Minnie Durfee Arbuckle filed suit yesterday for divorce from Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle in the local court. Mrs. Arbuckle charged the former film comedian with desertion and non-support, but said she still had confidence in him.



'What's Best for America?'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In his confirmation hearings before the Senate Rules Committee, Gerald Ford, the vice-presidential nominee, recalled that President Eisenhower had a simple rule for public men: "Get all the facts and all the good counsel you can, and then do what's best for America."

If President Nixon were to follow this advice in his present predicament, he would undoubtedly resign, but there is no evidence that he intends to do so or even that he is seeking the counsel of the conservative elders of the Republican party.

Instead, he is mounting a counteroffensive to prove that he is indispensable to the conduct of the nation's foreign policy, that his "détente" with the Soviet Union has produced peace in Vietnam and a cease-fire in the Middle East and that he is being persecuted by partisan liberals in the Congress, the Watergate prosecutor's office, the press and the networks.

Hard to Square

It is hard to square this, however, with the comments coming in from conservative quarters at home and abroad. The Wall Street Journal remarked in an editorial the other day: "The President, in short, has become a pitiful helpless giant. For the most part, he has no one to blame but himself. The Watergate burglary did, after all, occur, as did the attempted cover-up."

"Even assuming that the President carried only indirect responsibility for these crimes, his handling of the matter has been consistently horrible. His defenses have always been too stiff, his concessions too late."

And after the White House announced that two of our tapes are missing, Norman C. Miller, the acting chief of the Journal's Washington bureau, concluded that "the President's misfortune is that his words are not widely believed any more. And everyone knows that he already has been compelled by events to retreat again and again. So one must wonder if he may finally be forced into total surrender of his office."

Even Sen. Barry Goldwater, who stands to the right of the Journal, was quoted after the latest fiasco on the tapes as saying that Nixon's credibility "has reached an all-time low from which he may never be able to recover."

Appeals to People

Appealing to the American people to wait for Judge Sirica's judgment on the tape controversy, and urging the President to go before the Watergate committee personally and defend himself, Goldwater added: "As one school teacher in electronics, I can understand (the loss of the tapes), but as a practical person in close touch with the American people, I doubt that they will accept this."

As to the notion that the nation's adversaries and allies overseas are cooperating with the United States because of their faith in Nixon, there is not much evidence that the Russians lived up to the Nixon-Brezhnev "principles" when they convined yet another war in the Middle East, or that the President's bold initiatives have improved this country's relations with Japan, Western Europe, India, Latin America or anywhere else with the exception of China. Even Golda Meir didn't come flying to Washington because she was happy with U.S. policies toward Israel.

Meanwhile, the reaction in Europe to the disarray of the Nixon administration is one of dismay. The Economist of London, a consistent supporter of Nixon's foreign and economic policies, remarks in its current issue: "Mr. Nixon is already a much shrunken President. For the first time since Roosevelt took over from Hoover 40 years ago, the United States is led by a man who can claim no solid following of personal affection and respect... 'If Judge Sirica decides that there is nothing to mitigate Mr. Nixon's behavior, it would be better for Mr. Nixon to go than involve his country in an impeachment. Even an unsuccessful effort to impeach him would reduce even further his chances of getting the right sort of legislation for his economic negotiations with the European Community. It would tempt Mr. Brezhnev to try to squeeze con-

cessions out of him in return for showing that Russia was prepared to turn a blind eye on Watergate. It would eat even deeper into the links of affection and trust that connect the rest of the democratic world to the United States. The argument for resignation would be plain."

Protracted Crisis

It is notable that the Economist, the Wall Street Journal, and the conservative National Review, while critical, are alarmed by the thought of a protracted crisis and want to see the issue brought to an early conclusion, but even periodicals like the conservative

Spectator of London are savagely unyielding.

"The total disavowal of the administration and the utter dilapidation of the President and his office," the Spectator said, "puts the security of the Atlantic alliance at the gravest possible risk... when we look westward now the sky is black. We recall the words of Oliver Cromwell, dissolving the rump of the Long Parliament in April, 1653: 'For shame, get you gone; give place to honest men; to those who were faithful to discharge their trust... That was a time for a dictator to dismiss a corrupt assembly. Now is the time for

an assembly to dismiss a corrupt dictator.'"

These are hard and even terrible words, but even when you listen to more sympathetic opinion from abroad, it certainly does not support the President's theme that he is being weakened here by his liberal enemies and relied upon by his foreign friends.

This city is still deeply divided on the resignation-impeachment question, but on one thing it is united, namely that the time for self-deception is past and that the time has come, in the first rule, to "Get all the facts and all the good counsel you can, and then do what's best for America."

What Happened to the Huns?

By C. L. Sulzberger

BASHIGA, Inner Mongolia

Rising in a steep tumult above this village and the endless Mongolian plain that stretches from mountain range to mountain range is the tomb of Shao Jün, reputedly one of the four greatest beauties in Chinese history and queen of the warlike Huns.

Shao Jün was visited by the portraitist of a Chinese Han dynasty emperor who used to send his official artist around the country to paint its loveliest girls. The emperor would then select particular favorites as concubines.

Because Shao Jün was too poor to bribe the artist, he drew a most unflattering picture. Therefore she was only brought to court as a lady-in-waiting and never even glimpsed by her sovereign. However, the emperor's prime minister suggested he send one of his daughters to marry the uncouth king of the Huns, Hohanseah, whose capital was near here.

Angry Emperor

The Chinese ruler didn't wish to send a daughter, so instead he promoted Shao Jün (whom he had not yet seen) to the rank of princess and then betrothed her to Hohanseah. When she came to her first and farewell audience, the emperor was so angry at his portraitist's misrepresentation that he ordered him strangled.

Shao Jün married the Hun in 33 B.C., produced several children and introduced the habit of friendship and intermarriage among the border peoples. The year of her marriage was celebrated by imperial decree as "the first year of the frontier peace."

After she died, Shao Jün was buried here in what is known as the Green Tomb because of its contrast with the dun-colored countryside. The Huns went back to their favorite sport, fighting, and it was only after they were smashed and dispersed by a Chinese emperor's general many generations later, according to local Mongolian historians, that they vanished from Chinese records.

The Huns rode westward, ending up eventually in Europe where, as the Roman Empire crumbled, they settled on the Danubian plain and gave their name to Hungary. They were one of few peoples destined to emerge again once they had disappeared from the almost eternal history of China. The number that encountered this great giant and lost their individual identity is endless.

The present-day Chinese People's Republic, of which Inner Mongolia is an autonomous region, contains almost 50 officially recognized minority nationalities comprising almost 80 million people, approximately the population of France or England. Today's Peking government spe-

cifically grants equal status to each minority with local self-government and the freedom to speak its language, to pursue its particular customs.

The 10 largest listed in order of size are the Changs of Kwangsi Province, the Uighurs of Sinkiang; the Huis, scattered in many provinces; the Is of Yunnan and Szechuan; the Tibetans; the Miao of Kwangsi; and the Manchu of the northeastern region once called Manchuria; the Mongols; the Pu of Kweichow, and the Koreans bordering North Korea. Some of these peoples, like the Turkic Uighurs and the Mongols, speak Altaic languages unrelated to Chinese. Some had a different religious background prior to the spread of atheism—such as the Islamic Uighurs and Huis or the lamaistic Tibetans and Mongols. The separate cultures of all are officially protected by the Nationalities Institute in Peking.

Frontiers Noted

This policy of cherishing minorities is especially important with regard to frontier peoples who, as in Sinkiang, Tibet and Inner Mongolia, confront (in Soviet Central Asia, India's Sphera and Outer Mongolia) members of their own linguistic groups. The Chinese government, apart from benevolence, sees the wisdom of keeping its border populations happy and immune to penetration by hostile propaganda.

With this in mind, it is interesting to note that the Nationalities Institute has altered its program since the Cultural Revolution. Now, instead of teaching 20 tongues in the interpreter's course, it only gives instruction in Korean, Kazakh, Uighur, Tibetan and Mongolian—each the language of a frontier people. Isolated minorities (like the Changs) obviously face the prospect of being limited and digested within the greater culture of China.

This is in no sense a question of coercion. Indeed, many little-known peoples are still being coddled, like the Tungs. But Chinese-made goods, Chinese methods, Chinese media, Chinese education, either surpass or rival those of any minority.

Therefore, so many times before, the stronger Han Chinese element must ultimately absorb less dynamic cultural units, like the Huns, they disappear from this land's recorded history. Unlike the Huns, moreover, they will not reappear but seem fated to vanish into forgotten folklore.

profession as a lawyer, were and remained residents of New York for 10 years. This was our last residence in the United States. You may be told that New York State allows absentee voting, and on the face of it such a statement might seem true. However, in New York, absentee voting is extended only to registered voters, and in order to qualify as such, one must register every September at a specific residence, wholly nullifies any right to vote in November that might be extended to an expatriated New York resident unless the latter goes back every September.

I wonder how many other state regulations are similar to that? New York, and what, if anything, could be done to change this state of things and permit genuine American citizens to vote, at least in national elections, when unfortunately they happen to be former "New York residents"?

PAUL DAVIER.

Paris.

Southern Africa

When future historians interpret the present-day struggle for independence in southern Africa, the United States will rightly be placed alongside Portugal, Rhodesia and South Africa as the main obstacles.

The continuation of vast private investment as well as millions of dollars of military armaments given by the United States to Portugal through NATO cannot be interpreted in any other way.

REV. WENDELL L. GOLDEN, Kinshasa, Zaire.

Tide Running Against Nixon In Watergate

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON.—For a while on Tuesday and into Wednesday night, there was a hint that the tide might be turning for Richard M. Nixon.

Archibald Cox, the fired Watergate prosecutor, confessed he had talked imprudently about evidence that the President had once ordered his attorney general to drop an anti-trust suit against ITT. To compound the blunder, Cox had discussed the matter with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, of all people.

That was the ammunition the White House desperately needed to start settling the uproar that followed Cox's firing.

It was a priceless exhibit for an argument that Cox deserved firing, that just like the Nixon people said, the special prosecutor's office was a hotbed of Kennedy partisans out to get their old nemesis, Richard Nixon.

But in a few moments Wednesday, the impact of the Cox misdeed was swept away by the incredible disclosure that two of the secret White House tape recordings the President had finally agreed to submit to a federal court do not exist.

If that were not enough to put peace talks, the search for another new attorney general, and everything else in the background, there was also a statement from former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst that he had threatened to resign rather than carry out the President's order to drop the ITT suit.

There had never been a hint that any of the tapes were missing or nonexistent. The contrary impression was given to the courts, the Senate Watergate committee, the public.

Indeed, Charles Alan Wright, the secret White House constitutional lawyer, told reporters on Oct. 23, "We are producing the tapes, and the tapes will speak for themselves... everything called for in the subpoena will be produced."

The new turn of events made certain a new round of challenges to the President's personal credibility, already so riddled that questions considered obscene in normal times are asked in earnest.

Edited Tapes?

Already, the question has been seriously raised as to whether the tapes could have been edited. It has been asked whether the U.S. military forces could have been called to divert attention from domestic scandals.

Now it will be asked whether the tapes were destroyed as a part of a cover-up.

The case of the nonexistent tapes is politically explosive because it is easily understandable. Throughout the whole series of revelations since the Watergate burglary, it has been the simple task of the President's administration to keep the public opinion damaging in public opinion surveys. The refusal to turn over the tapes and the firing of Cox—neither required understanding of national security, campaign financing, political ethics, or anything else.

Wednesday's disclosure came as the President was attempting to quickly save the III feelings left by the Cox firing and the resignation of Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William D. French.

Confirmation of Sen. William B. Saxbe to be attorney general is apparently certain. White House sources pointed out that the selection of Leon Jaworski as new special prosecutor carried an olive branch to Congress in the offer by Mr. Nixon not to permit the new prosecutor to be dismissed without congressional consent.

Many of those laboring for the President while the tempest continues maintain that the government is functioning normally despite all of this, that in time the virus will run its course, that Nixon will survive it all and pursue the course he planned.

But long ago, the Watergate thing seemed to acquire a life of its own, beyond the control of the White House, a special prosecutor, Congress or anything else.

When it seemed Watergate might only be a burglary, James McMurtry Jr. began to talk. When it degenerated into the Ellsberg burglary was disclosed. Every time when it seemed everything was out, there was more: tapes, Agnew, the Cox case, now the tapes again.

"You have a feeling of embar-

—Continued on Page 7

سكينة من الاصل

GOLF IN SPAIN

Government Courses for Ideal Golf Vacation

WASHINGTON—The U.S. State Department on Tuesday announced that it had approved the construction of a new golf course in Spain, the first of a series of government courses to be built in the country.

The new course, which is to be built in the town of Torremolinos, is the first of a series of government courses to be built in Spain. The U.S. State Department announced that it had approved the construction of the new course, which is to be built in the town of Torremolinos. The new course is the first of a series of government courses to be built in Spain.

Edited by...

include in their facilities such advantages as swimming pools, tennis courts, hunting and fishing shelters, yacht clubs, golf courses.

With reference to golf, there are two courses operated by the Spanish Tourist Administration, both next to National Tourism Inns: one in TORREMOLINOS, on the Sun Coast, which gives its name to the "Parador de Golf" there, and one at EL SALER, 20 kms. from Valencia, next to the National "Parador Luis Vives". The existence of these establishments is a guarantee of comfort, service and quality with regard to lodging for the sportsman.

The first of these courses, that in Torremolinos, was laid out by the English Golf Course Architect, Mr. Simpson, there for the early years of the decade of the 30's, and which rapidly acquired international fame.

The second of the courses, that of El Saler, is of much more modern construction—1968—and its layout is the work of the well-known figure associated with so many Spanish golf courses, Javier Arana. It also is a rather difficult course, its 18 holes and 6,500 meters of fairways providing a strong inducement for the great players, as well as a complementary installation consisting of a PAR-3 with 9 holes, which allows less ambitious games to be played, of shorter distance and duration.

At the present time, during the winter holidays of Malaga, in February, the Ministry of Information and Tourism prize is played there.

Madrid, of course, in addition to its own varied tourist attractions and those of the surrounding areas, is literally encircled by golf courses open all year and providing a full range of challenges for even the most ardent golf enthusiasts. Most of these courses are only minutes from the center of the city.

From the Pyrenees mountains to the many different coasts of Spain, however, golfers will always find excellent courses suited to their needs. Coastal courses include those on the Cantabrian Coast in the North and, in the

South and East, those on the Costa Brava, Costa Dorada, Costa del Azahar, Costa Blanca, Costa del Sol and Costa de la Luz. This great variety of sites offers a complete array of scenic beauty and major tourist attractions to meet every taste and courses to suit every sportsman.

Even on the Balearic and Canary Islands, excellent courses await the nature-loving golfer who wishes to combine a wonderful vacation with the pleasure of his favorite sport.

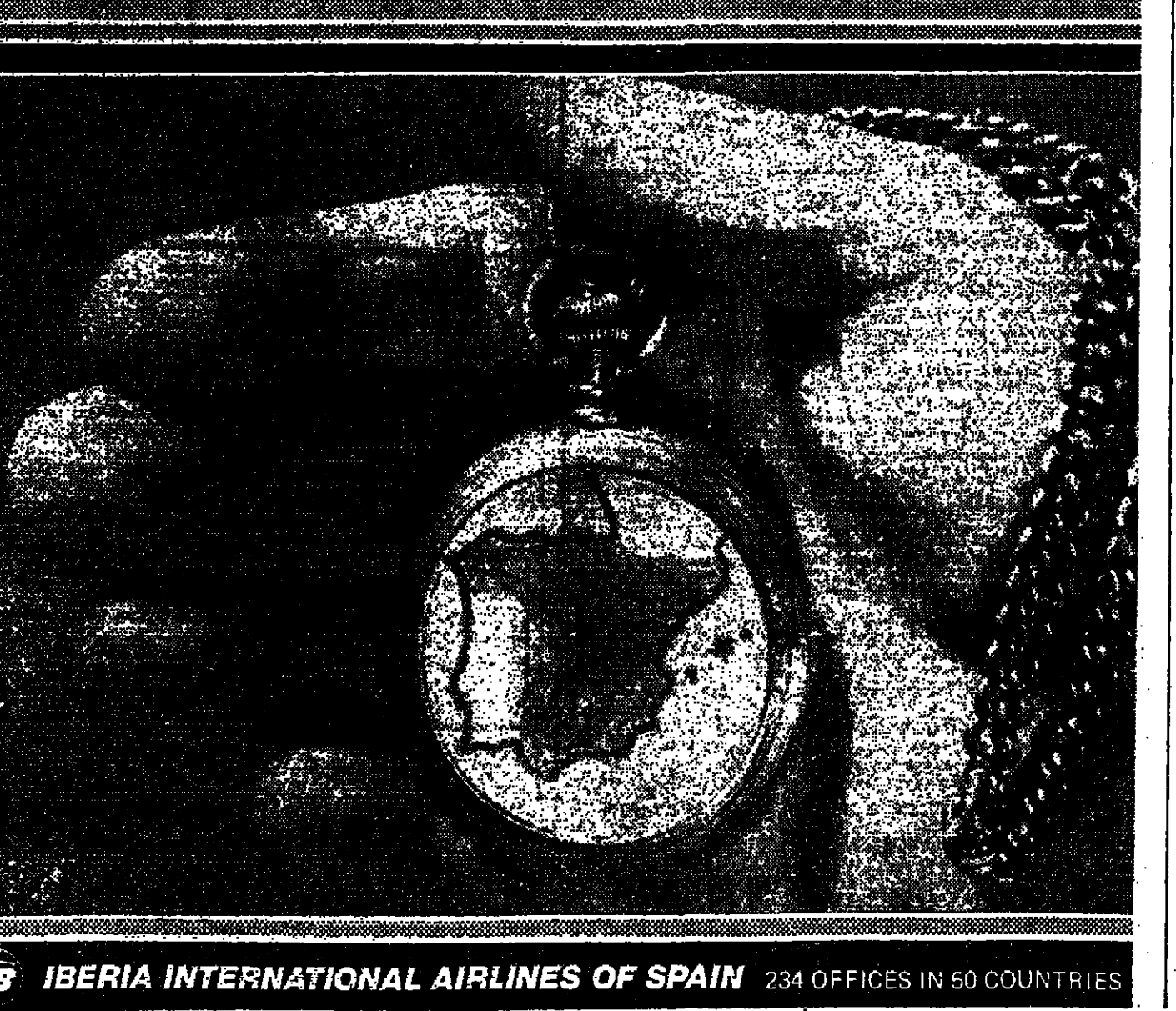
If one can judge not only by the number, quality and reputation of the courses presently in Spain, but by the number under construction as well, players throughout the world are responding in ever greater numbers to the attractions of golf in Spain.

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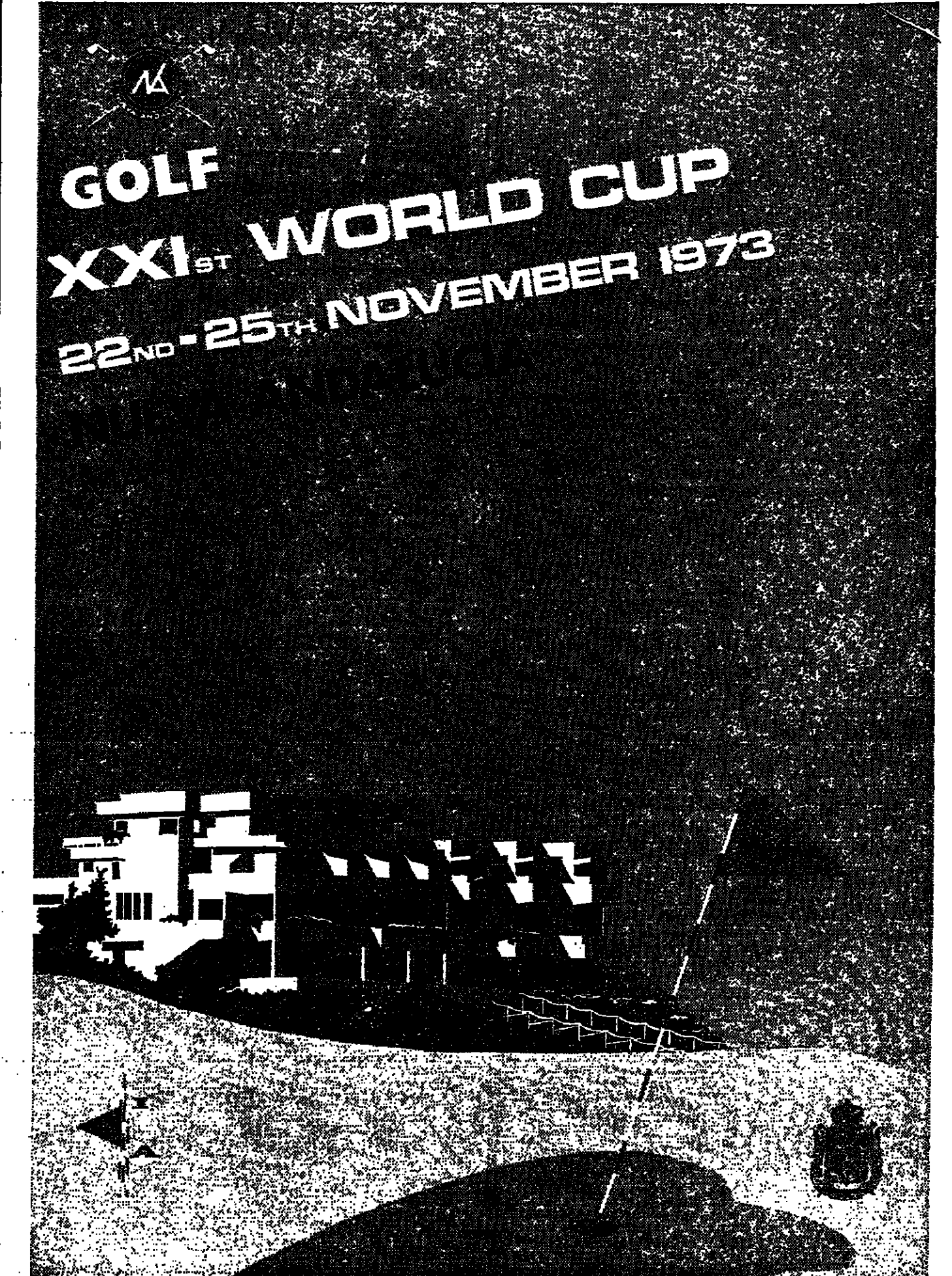
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Shakespeare's Roman Plays

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 2 (IHT).—Watching successive performances of Shakespeare's four Roman plays at the Aldwych was, to mix a simile, like enduring a marathon, a test of stamina as much as anything, with the mind reeling under the impact of Trevor Nunn's productions with their percussive effects: cymbals (and symbols) clashing, drums thundering, and the brassy brays of the trumpets.

As individual productions, each is a great success. But, clearly, Mr. Nunn expects us to see them as exploring some common theme, and they do not. Occasionally, he tries to force links: both "Julius Caesar" and "Coriolanus" end with a spilt corpse in a fatal position, and "Antony and Cleopatra" finishes with the queen dead and illuminated.

Each play does have, at its center, a man divided against himself. To put it at its crudest, Antony is torn between love and duty, Coriolanus is caught between his mother's conflicting demands, and Brutus attempts to reconcile his self-image of nobility with his bloody actions. But even this slight link is only achieved through John Wood's interpretation of Brutus as a 19th-century Hamlet, a tortured, ineffectual intellectual.

Points in Common

All that emerges with clarity is Shakespeare's own patrician politics. To the fore is Shakespeare, gentleman, bourgeois of Stratford, who is close to sharing Coriolanus's view that the mob is a "common cry of ours" (a line

that Nicol Williamson spouts out with uncommon relish).

What the productions have in common is the badness of the battle scenes. "Julius Caesar" is clear of this defect, relying on marching and counter-marching which is especially effective in the Battle of Philippi where Caesar's ghost strides among the soldiers. Elsewhere, the fighting is neither stylized nor realistic but an unhappy mixture of both. At its worst, in "Antony and Cleopatra," soldiers are dealt death blows, grimace with much fervor, and then run merrily off-stage.

The sequence does reveal the excellence of some of the company's actors. Mark Dignam, especially, gives two finely contrasting performances, as the expedient politician Menenius in "Coriolanus," suddenly breaking into a jig of joy, and as a bleak, arrogant Julius Caesar.

The running order of the plays, beginning with "Coriolanus," one of Shakespeare's last works, and ending with "Antony and Cleopatra," his first, does nothing to aid any exploration of Shakespeare's preoccupations. "Titus," anyway, hardly belongs with the rest, being a play that only a director could love. However well done, as it is here, it remains a poor, botched thing.

The sequence does contain three triumphs: performances: Nicol Williamson's Coriolanus, John Wood's Brutus, and Janet Suzman's Cleopatra.

Mr. Williamson's almost tragic hero is a misanthrope from the start, brusque even in his treatment of those he loves most, im-

Janet Suzman
as Cleopatra
in one of the
four
Shakespeare
plays now at
the Aldwych.



patient with his mother, off-hand with his wife. His one moment of genuine affection comes when he meets his wife after his long banishment and, even then, he praises her for her cool, virginal qualities.

Apt Symbol

The image of the she-wolf of Rome that, together with Coriolanus in a Christ-like pose, dominates the opening moments of the play is an apt symbol for Volturnus, played with a hollow-eyed ferocity by Margaret Tyack.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"Here Comes the Groom," a Yiddish comedy with music, has Leo Fuchs as its director and star. And Mr. Fuchs, under the name of A.I. Springer, adapted the book from a play by S.H. Cohen, and wrote the music and lyrics. Murray Schuchman writes: "To the delighted audience of Fuchs idolaters, his role can never be too big." While he praises the performers—David Elin, Reiki Boyer, Rebecca Richman and Gene Barrell—Schuchman says that "Here Comes the Groom" has a thin plot. However, he adds: "The Yiddish theater audience has always been as

extraordinary as its theater, and the play is not always the thing."

"A Streetcar Named Desire" at the St. James Theater is a "very subtle and thoughtful new reading," according to Clive Barnes. It "should be seen, not least for the enchanting and enchanted Lois Nettleton as Blanche du Bois. Jules Irving directed.

Films

"Ben-Gurion Remembers" is an anniversary tribute to Israel and a good, thumbnail refresher course in history, says Howard Thompson. In it, Israel's elder statesman discourses on his life and career from Jaffa, where he landed from Russia, to the sites of the six-day war. It is directed by Simon Hesera.

Sunken Treasure Comes Up for Sale

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (IHT).—Treasure recovered off the Shetland Islands will be sold at Sotheby's next Thursday. The auction catalogue reads like excerpts from a work by Robert Louis Stevenson with bits of sales talk thrown in.

The collection of coins and "important artifacts," a phrase that covers anything from a whistle to a fine brass candlestick, was recovered from five shipwrecks, four of which were found, excavated and studied by the Belgian nautical archaeologist Robert Sténuit.

The fogs, currents and gales have caused hundreds of ships to sink near the Shetland Islands. In spite of the dangers, the area was once a major maritime route. Now it is one of the biggest archaeological "reserves."

In 1971 and 1972, a team of divers led by Sténuit, set out on recovery expeditions sponsored by Henri Delaune, a Frenchman. Each search, guns, copper debris and coins were found not far from a stone house near the tip of Crussa Ness. The detective work was over.

The rest was technical: removing layers of sediment with crowbars and hydraulic jacks, inflating bags for the removal of boulders and removing sand with high-pressure water jets after it had been sifted. The divers, six Frenchmen (Louis Grosse, Maurice Vidal, André Pasotie, Jacques Perlay, Alain Fink and Jean-Claude Joffre) then did the most important part with their hands.

They were lucky; they were not the first to have thought about trying to find the Lastdrager.

In 1736, William Irving, who had a contract to salvage all wrecks near the Shetlands, kept a Dutch shipwrecking apparatus and a diving barrel, tried his luck. All he recovered, he wrote in a report to the admiral of Shetland, was "one ducatoon and one sixpence."

Forty-seven of the lots to be auctioned Thursday were recovered from the Lastdrager. The artifacts include the wimble mentioned, a couple of small Dutch silver keys, several brass dividers, a gold signet and silver coins.

Another find during the French team's 1972 expedition was the Wendela, the first ship of the Danish Asiatic Co. ever located. The 26-gun frigate was wrecked

on the east coast of the island of Fetlar during the night Dec. 18-19, 1737.

Going through the files at Scottish Records Office in Edinburgh and Shetland and on in Copenhagen, the expedition found the bills of lading: cargo included 79 bars of silver, 31 sacks of silver coins, 15,000 bottles of Bordeaux, muskels and many more things.

Early in 1738, corpses washed ashore, says William Irving that found treasure might be coming. He rushed to find it and ran a horse's nest. Scottish had swooped down on the island and the men to them.

They scrambled for goods, tried and sometimes succeeded in bribing a neighbor.

Irving wrote indignantly to an admiral: they dug the squares—Urre, Buxton, blaker, Gloop and Lunn, grapples, hooks, nets and gear. Two years after the 60 silver bars and 22 sacks of silver were reported, the still buried at sea.

But the French found there: 44 solid coins, fine condition. They mentioned in the bills of lading. These make up the 44 lots in the sale.

The coins are Dutch, German, Hungarian, Polish, Spanish. They may not be the finest ever seen by collectors, they have an interesting history.

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How One London Designer Became an Instant Star

By Hebe Doney



Maureen Baker

"We're in the restaurant business," she said.

Miss Baker always made her own clothes. "I never bought anything," she said. "My mother just bought me clothes."

After convent school, where she studied sewing and art, she joined Susan Small at the age of 17. "I started as a junior designer, in the workshop, picking up pins. I learned it all here."

She was made chief designer 12 years ago. Her medium-priced, quietly elegant clothes caught the eye of Princess Marina who brought along her daughter, Princess Alexandra. The latter made the snobbish, rich-woman-only best dressed list with Susan Small's clothes. Princess Anne came five years ago and "I've done the majority of her clothes ever since."

Susan Small is a manufacturing business, started in 1932 by a husband and wife team. They sold out to Courtaulds in 1965. Only royalty get the custom-made treatment. Others buy Susan Small clothes in one of 900 Madame shops scattered around England or in the Susan Small shop in Kensington, London.

When Princess Anne shops, she sometimes orders clothes especially designed for her; at other



A Susan Small look—collarless, top-stitched coat.

times, she buys from the next collection, which gives her a six months' exclusivity. When the princess makes official trips, Miss Baker sorts out and puts together her wardrobe.

Miss Baker attributes her success with Princess Anne to the fact that "she is a typical English girl. You know, the outdoorsy girl who is really quite comfortable in jeans but also loves dressing up."

Insecure

"But the majority of British women are insecure," she said. "They must be reassured. It's mostly because of the husbands. They have a big say as to what their wives wear and they're very conservative."

That explains why Miss Baker would not dream of tinkering with

hemlines. "Except for tall, very skinny girls who can get away with murder, the mid-calf length can be cruel," she said.

"I think you should keep up with fashion but not follow it blindly," she added. "A person should look good and feel good in her clothes."

Somewhat to her own surprise, Miss Baker is making a mark on fashion because of her royal customer.

"Princess Anne has put the hat on the market," she said. "Before, you never saw anybody with a hat. Now, a lot of young girls wear them again."

Miss Baker forecasts the return of the suit "because of that navy and white one Princess Anne wore on her engagement day."

By the same token, it seems safe to predict that the princess's bridal gown will set the pattern for British weddings for many years to come.

EMILY GENAUER

The Troubling Business of Eroticism in Art

NEW YORK—In the beginning there was Gray's "Anatomy" (when I was in grammar school, I guess). Much later there was a sneaked-into-the-country copy of Fuchs's "Geschichte der Erotischen Kunst," read carefully and blushing and blanching college freshman (we did blush, in those days).

After that everything had to be anti-climactic: Japanese pillow-books (brides' manuals, they were) examined in the normally locked bins of the Metropolitan Museum; Beardsley's drawings for "Lysistrata" and "Salome," actual visits, many years later, to the Indian temples at Khajuraho, near New Delhi, covered with innumerable and ingenious carvings of coupling celestial lovers, and to a museum in Lima, Peru, displaying, for special visitors, hundreds of examples of pre-Columbian pottery.

But show-and-tell Fuchs had let me blast. My feelings thereafter were those of that man in Washington who said of slums, a few years back, if you've seen one you've seen them all. Works of art dealing explicitly with sex became a bore. That, of course, was one reason why there are relatively few around. Another is that there is little market for such things. Collectors of the most liberated taste like to show off their possessions, and obscene material importantly displayed in one's home becomes embarrassing.

So obscenity and pornography even in our unbendingly permissive times have for the most part remained in books, movies, the theater. A brief, even affecting involvement—and the book is closed, the play ended. The artist, working in space, not time, unassisted therefore by the possibilities of suspense and urgency on which the writer can draw, knows that he must reject the quick image that must soon be dead, and find a larger, more complex, possibly more symbolic, form for erotic themes. If he is impelled to portray them.

Because few succeed, I went with something less than eager enthusiasm to see a new exhibition called "Erotic Art," at the New School Art Center. It seemed too opportunistic a venture at this particular time, too obvious, too dull.

Only the exhibition turns out to be fascinating. One reason is, of course, because it is a temporary



"Me and My Shadow," 1970 work by Larry Rivers on view at erotic art show in New York.

affair and therefore takes on the character of theater. The other is that its selection, made by Paul Mosonyi, director of the center, is so fine. Throughout, he avoids the merely explicit depiction—although most works are explicit indeed—of sexual acts and organs. They come to us, rather, as themes the artists chose as a vehicle for projecting, as filtered through their own personalities and energy and the idiom of their own time, their involvement with the life force.

Perhaps the best way to indicate this treatment of sexual material as one more aspect of an artist's style, temperament and reaction to his time is to cite a few examples. George Grosz is seen in a pencil drawing called "Scene in a Brothel," in which a fat and vulgar man toys with a bored whore. But Grosz made it much more than that; it is part of his whole panoramic "canvases" of decadent Berlin in the 20s. There are several Japanese prints in which the most elaborately dressed figures are bare from the waist down, exposing their enormously enlarged sexual organs in use. Only line is so characteristically decorative and elegant that, while it is

impossible to miss the action, the works remain, essentially, marvellously stylish, witty, exaggerated examples of Japanese printmaking at its best. There is an enchanting Chagall drawing, all delicious and typical fantasy—except that the goat floating overhead is being fondled by a woman with upraised arms while her own thighs are embraced by an earthbound hated man. Its specific, all right, but it is also a lovely Chagallian dream.

Raphael Soyer has a drawing of two reclining lesbians, but they are as tender and compassionate and innocent as all Soyer's figures. Reg Butler's beautifully drawn view of a kneeling naked girl reveals precisely the sense of youthful, eager, teasing flesh he failed to achieve in his vulgar painted sculptures of naked girls complete with pasted-on hair. Larry Rivers, who has done any number of appalling obvious erotic pictures in the past (one that is included in the present show is no more than a schoolboy's dirty joke), is seen in four complex and very imaginatively handled constructions of painted female cut-out figures standing on multilevel constructions.

Contemporary American and European works dominate the show, but enough erotic art of India, Persia, Tibet and Peru is here to remind us that in the East a rich and highly varied sexual life was that gift of the gods to themselves which ordinary men might also savor in their blessed, god-given poverty; that the ancient Incas viewed sex with humor and irony, and that all art based on sex is great only when it is handled with imagination, energy, style and maybe even a little ambiguity.

There are artists one appreciates on an intellectual level—and can never quite connect with, emotionally. André Masson, subject of an arresting and absorbing retrospective exhibition at the Lenox-Heller Gallery, is for me that kind of artist. One of the earlier surrealists, associated with André Breton, Paul Eluard, all the major figures in the surrealist movement of the 20s and 30s, he came to the United States during the years of World War II and became, to some extent, involved in the American exponents of the movement, as well.

Masson's orientation was metaphysical and metaphoric (although his forms leaned to a certain extent on cubism). His technical approach to his pictures lay, chiefly, through automatism. Out of his calligraphy came the image of movement, intensely physical and atmospheric. One finds in his work ("Tabernacle Annual," 1956) kinship with Pollock, affinities with Miró, Mattia, Gorky. Always Masson's own handwriting is dominant. With it he is poetic, mystical, dynamic.

But for me his art lacks synthesis. The color and line never quite come together. Or, if they do, they don't interact. I prefer reflection to automatism; structural solidity to a certain of line even when it manages to be at once swift as a bird, elegant as a Spencerian hand, and, on occasion, ominously dark as a mythical labyrinth.

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OPERA IN LONDON: A Brutal Shocker

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Nov. 2 (REUTERS).—"The Devils of London" is a harrowing book for Aldous Huxley, a moving play for John Whiting and a harrowing movie for Ken Russell. Now, in a Sadler's Wells production at the Coliseum, we have it as a rowing opera by Krzysztof Penderecki.

Do we? I mean, is it an opera? We expect opera a drama developed and elaborated in a musical, lyrical, instrumental and vocally, nearest thing we had to music last night was a kind of noise and screaming. Much of an excitingly brutal, text was spoken, and this was a warning for the rest that was uttered in those various awkward intervals that pass, or are passed off, in modern opera as singing.

It was disastrous, because the constant interjection of the spoken word was forever reminding how much more musical are the infectious and infectious of speech than a kind of polished declamation, that makes neither musical sense nor sense.

There were any encouragement to be drawn from all this, it would be an inference that complicated their intervals procedures barren any communicative lyricism, are going back to

speech as a last resort. Schoenberg did it in "Moses and Aaron." Britten does it in "Death in Venice." And now Penderecki.

It isn't song, and it doesn't make an opera, but it's where song and opera began, and where they may begin again. A cheerful thought to take away from an evening of diabolical seizures, exorcisms, torture and human degradation and immolation.

This is a brilliant, vividly imaginative production, far superior to the original production I saw in Hamburg four years ago, and without the tediousness of the subsequent production in Stuttgart. But its excellence makes matters rather worse than better.

Penderecki sees in "The Devils" a sermon on intolerance. What he has achieved is an intolerably crude and brutal shocker, and the better the production the more brutal and shocking it is.

Sadler's Wells, at the end, even has the piousness aesthetically consuming the ashes of the all too visibly tortured and incinerated Urban Grandier, then decently expiring, a finale that leaves Salome, as she slobbers over the head of John the Baptist, looking like Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.

The audience took it all calmly enough, and applauded cordially, demonstrating, I guess, that when anything goes, nothing matters.

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Germany Has Narrowed Payments Gap Is Narrowed First Eight Months

FRANKFURT, Nov. 2 (AP)—The West German payments gap was narrowed to 1.35 billion DM in the first eight months of 1973, according to a preliminary report from the Bundesbank.

The gap, which was 1.34 billion DM in August, was narrowed to 1.35 billion DM in the first eight months of 1973, according to a preliminary report from the Bundesbank.

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K. Reserves Rise in October

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Bank of England's official monetary reserves rose \$378 million in October to \$6.78 billion, the Treasury reported today.

The October rise in the reserves, which had been smaller for foreign currency borrowings by British state agencies to \$557 million.

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One Dollar

LONDON (AP)—The rate of the dollar fell to 2.29 pence today, the lowest since 1971.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Natwest Drops Banking Charges

National Westminster Bank is introducing reductions in bank charges that will cost the bank about 10 million pounds a year and give about 80 percent of its personal customers with credit accounts free banking. But, explains chairman John F. Briddan, "We do not regard our present proposals to be in any sense part of a price-cutting war between banks."

However, the cut in charges, which takes effect from Jan. 1, 1974, "will show us to be very competitive with our neighbors," he adds. Chief executive Alex Dible says the cost will be "very substantial in millions of pounds." Bank officials do not deny estimates of up to \$15 million a year.

Alkoma Considering U.S. Acquisition

Alkoma Inc., to which Alkoma NV of Holland holds 65 percent, says it is holding talks with Cutter Laboratories, of Berkeley, Calif., on the possible acquisition of Cutter. Spokesmen for the two companies say the talks are in the preliminary stage and the terms of any possible transaction have not been discussed. If an agreement is reached, it would be subject to approval by their boards of directors and by the shareholders of Cutter. The Alkoma spokesman adds that the acquisition would enable Alkoma NV's pharmaceutical division unit, Organon International BV, to get a springboard for penetrating the American market.

The reaction of most top executives parallels that of Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ark., who said on Thursday that Mr. Nixon's credibility "has reached an all-time low from which he may never be able to recover."

A Washington Post survey among some of the most powerful U.S. businessmen shows that a majority is not ready to call for a Nixon resignation. But most of even this group are unhappy—even bitter—about the President, and would dump him in a minute if they were not skeptical of his potential successors. House Speaker Carl Albert or vice-president-designate Gerald Ford.

Let Down, Deceived
What comes through very clearly from the series of interviews with business leaders is that even those not yet ready to call for Mr. Nixon's resignation feel let down and deceived.

They recognize that the Nixon administration, for all of its high-sounding rhetoric about law and order, has challenged the Constitution and the courts and may ultimately be proved guilty of a series of scandals that has dragged the White House and the country into an unbelievable mess.

Especially, they are disgusted with the intimation that private interests may have been able to buy presidential favors for cash on the barrelhead. The now admitted flow of hundreds of thousands of dollars of government money to enhance the President's various residences has saddened and shocked many of his former friends.

Ford to Push Sales in Japan

Ford Motor Co. president Lee Iacocca has announced plans to increase exports of U.S.-made Ford cars to Japan. Mr. Iacocca told a news conference in Tokyo that the company will establish a new company, Ford Motor Co. of Japan, to import and distribute cars in Japan. At present Ford dealers in Japan must order cars directly from the United States and make all transportation and preparation arrangements themselves.

In addition, Mr. Iacocca said Ford is negotiating an agreement with Honda Motor Co. under which Honda dealers will sell some Ford products. He said he hopes an agreement with Honda can be completed in about six weeks.

Alusuisse Said to Acquire Lonza

Swiss Aluminium Ltd. (Alusuisse) has acquired Lonza A.G. of Basel, industry sources report. Neither company had an immediate comment on the report. Rumors that the take-over was taking place had been circulating for days. Stock prices for Lonza had risen 17 percent within two weeks. Lonza produces a wide range of chemical products, and Alusuisse is an aluminum producing concern. In 1972, Alusuisse had group net income of 52 million francs on sales of 2.1 billion. The Lonza parent concern had 1972 net income of 12.96 million francs on group sales of 516 million.

Then came the firing of special prosecutor Archibald Cox and deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus, and the resignation of Attorney General Elliot Richardson—and Mr. Nixon's stock with the business community all but collapsed.

Openly, businessmen began to wonder if the President is able to tell the truth as he scrambles from one crisis to the next in an effort to save himself. The discovery that two crucial tapes promised to Judge Sirica are "nonexistent" may be the last straw for many of Mr. Nixon's die-hard supporters.

Pointedly, a Wall Street Journal editorial page article the other day observed: "It is the President's misfortune that his words are not widely believed anymore. And everyone knows that he already has been compelled by events to retreat again and again. So one must wonder if he may finally be forced into a total surrender of his office."

Businessmen recognize very clearly that Mr. Nixon's crisis of authority is in a crescendo at a time when the economy is tilting downward. The trauma that could arise with a resignation or impeachment proceeding could make things worse.

A weak government, for example, might not be able to act decisively in some critical areas of policy such as the rationing of energy supplies or in trade negotiations with strong competing countries.

"The instability at the center of national power," writes Harvard professor Otto Eckstein, "poses a major risk to the 1974 economy. The United States is not accustomed to doubts about the durability and continuity of national authority, but other countries such as Italy have demonstrated over and over again that the economy is affected adversely."

Italian Trade Deficit Up in 8-Month Period

ROME, Nov. 2 (AP)—Italy's trade deficit in the first eight months of 1973 widened to 1,868 billion lire (about \$3.28 billion) compared with a deficit of 1,768 billion lire in the like 1972 period, the government announced today.

Imports in the 1973 period rose 37 percent over those during the first eight months of 1972 to 9,785 billion lire. Exports were up only 13.7 percent, to 7,917 billion lire.

U.S. Auto Output Up 7%

DETROIT, Nov. 2 (Reuters)—U.S. auto plants built 951,156 cars last month, up 7 percent from October 1972. This was a record monthly total, but lower than expected because of parts shortages and some brief strikes.

Chase Joins Move to Cut Prime Rate

Is Third Large Bank To Set 9 1/2% Charge

By John H. Allan
NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT)—Chase Manhattan Bank yesterday cut its prime rate to 9 1/2 percent, joining First National City Bank and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. as the only three banking giants at this level.

As other banks have been slow to lower their basic lending rates on corporate loans from 9 3/4 percent, money-market figures made public yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York seemed to indicate that Citibank would keep its base rate unchanged at 9 1/2 percent for the week ahead. [Citibank confirmed this today.]

The data showed a continued decrease in corporate loan volume, further declines in money-market rates, continued slow growth in the money supply and some tightening of the reserves that commercial banks must maintain.

When Citibank cut its base rate last Friday, it said that it might well move "toward a restoration of a normal differential between its base lending rate and other short-term money-market rates."

In the past Citibank's prime rate has ranged as much as 5 1/2 point above the rate on 90-day dealer-placed commercial paper.

That rate averaged 8.45 percent during the week ended Wednesday, down 61 basis points (or hundredths of a percentage point) from the preceding week, but the latest three-week average is still a little less than 5 1/2 point below 9 1/2 percent. Thus Citibank decided to keep its prime rate unchanged.

As interest rates on commercial paper—corporate IOUs that are sold to investors, usually other companies—have declined, the volume marketed has soared recently.

According to yesterday's report by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, dealer-placed nonbank commercial paper volume rose \$895 million in September to a seasonally-adjusted \$8.82 billion. The increase was the largest since June, 1972. Total commercial paper volume rose \$927 million to \$38.62 billion.

Wall St. Sees End of 'Little Man'

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT)—Leaders of the nation's securities industry believe by an overwhelming margin they are moving through a period of profound change that may threaten the very existence of some brokerage firms and have a great effect on the investing habits of millions of Americans, according to a New York Times survey.

At issue in this period of change, many brokers believe, is the survival of the securities industry as it has existed for generations.

Four out of five of the brokerage officials responding to the survey said they think the nation's stock exchanges will be restructured, and more than 40 percent said they believe the role of the securities broker will be less important in the years ahead.

Nearly half the brokers think that small investors and traders, already supplanted by huge institutional investors as the dominant force in the stock market, will continue to decline in importance.

"All But Disappear"
"They will all but disappear in five years," said Robert J. Friedlander, president of the small Wall Street firm of Percy Friedlander & Co.

The managers of more than 150 member firms of the New York Stock Exchange, scattered across the country, responded to the Times's questionnaire, sent by letter to the exchange's 543 member firms last month.

Following are some other conclusions of the survey:

• Although most of the brokers think small investors and traders will continue to buy stocks directly from brokers over the next decade, nearly 70 percent believe such investors will participate in the market increasingly through their pension funds.

• Eighty-six percent of the brokers said large institutional customers, such as mutual funds and banks, will still be serviced directly by the exchange's member firms in the next decade, but about one-third of them said they also think the institutions will increasingly trade directly with each other.

• Over 80 percent of the brokers said they believe the nation's exchanges will be at least partly merged within the next decade, and most of them think this will take place within five years. About a third say the exchanges will be totally merged within a decade and operate with regional satellites.

• About two-thirds of the brokers said they believe the public will invest more of its surplus funds in common stocks in the next decade, and about half think that more of these investors' money will go into bonds. However, by a margin of about 2 to 1 the brokers believe that mutual funds will get fewer of the public's investment dollars.

A restructuring of the exchanges could take a variety of forms, ranging from a simple electronic linkage, in which trades would be carried on a universal tape, showing one exchange what the others were doing, to the elimination of regional exchanges and creation of a single huge exchange with regional satellites, all linked by computers.

Chemicals Take a Battering, Lead Big Board Price Slump

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (Reuters).

—Stocks of major chemical companies, which many analysts believe would be among the first to feel the effects of an energy squeeze, came under a barrage of selling pressure on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The fallout dragged the balance of the market sharply lower once again, climaxing a week in which the market suffered its worst hammering of the year.

Company Reports

Am. General Insurance

Third Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 16.6 15.4
Profits (millions)... 0.61 0.50
Per Share... 1.70 1.43

Lykes-Youngstown

Third Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 217.0 244.5
Profits (millions)... 1.10 -4.33
Per Share... 0.85 0.83

Southern Pacific

Third Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 387.6 356.2
Profits (millions)... 22.58 22.26
Per Share... 0.85 0.83

Travelers

Third Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 883.1 859.1
Profits (millions)... 46.24 41.09
Per Share... 1.03 0.90

United Merchants

Third Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions)... 211.03 180.11
Profits (millions)... 5.90 3.15
Per Share... 0.99 0.52



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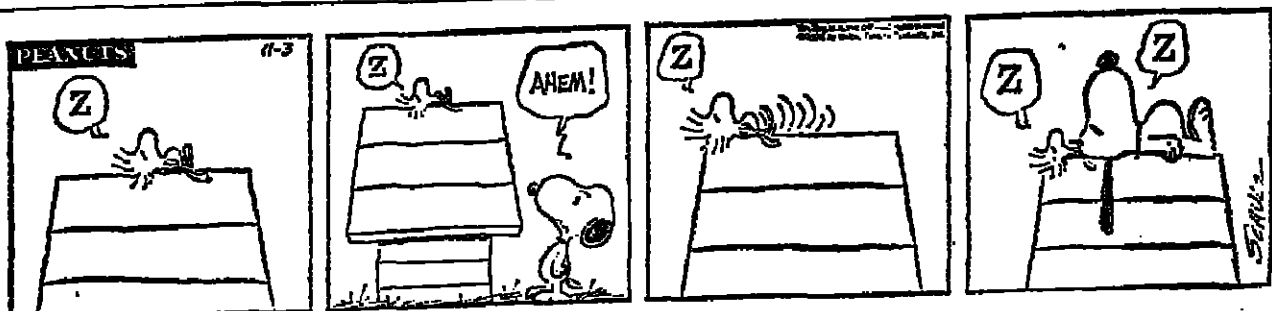
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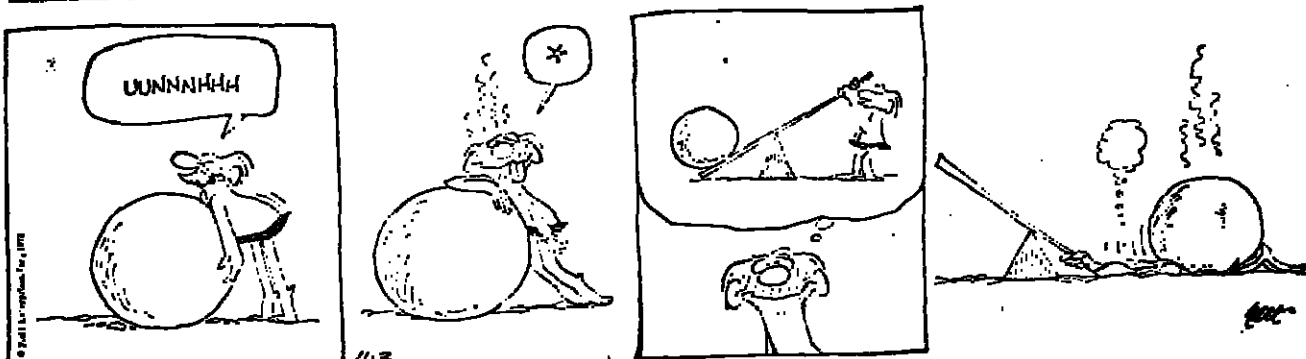
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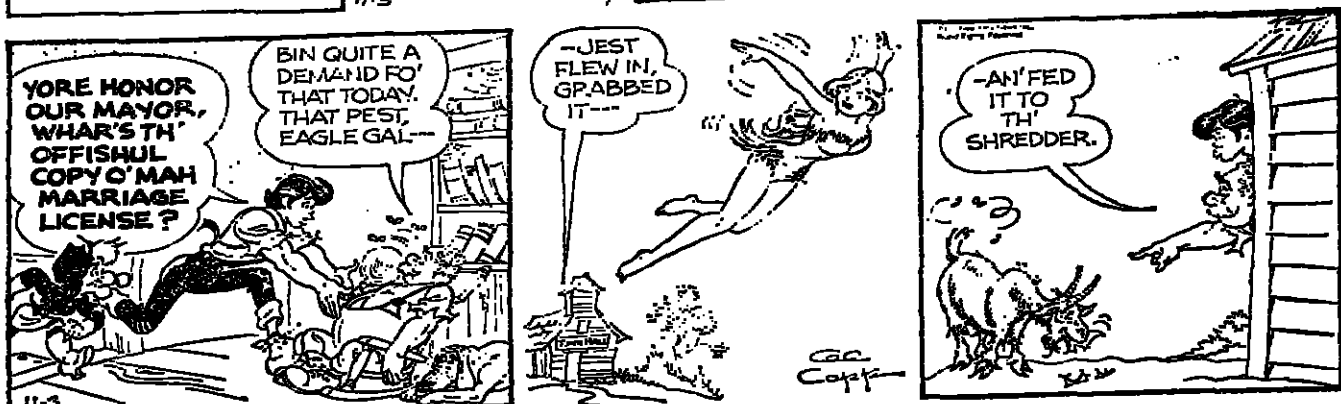
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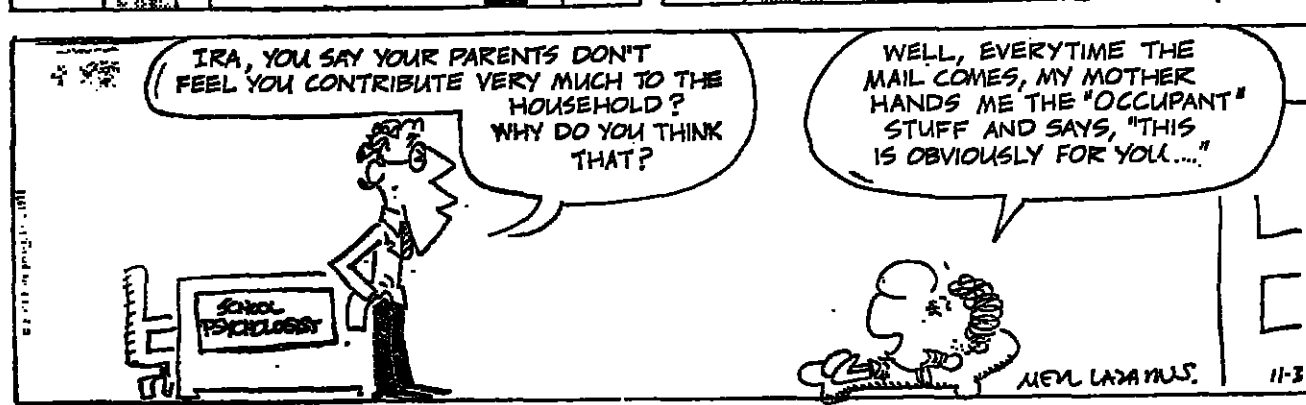
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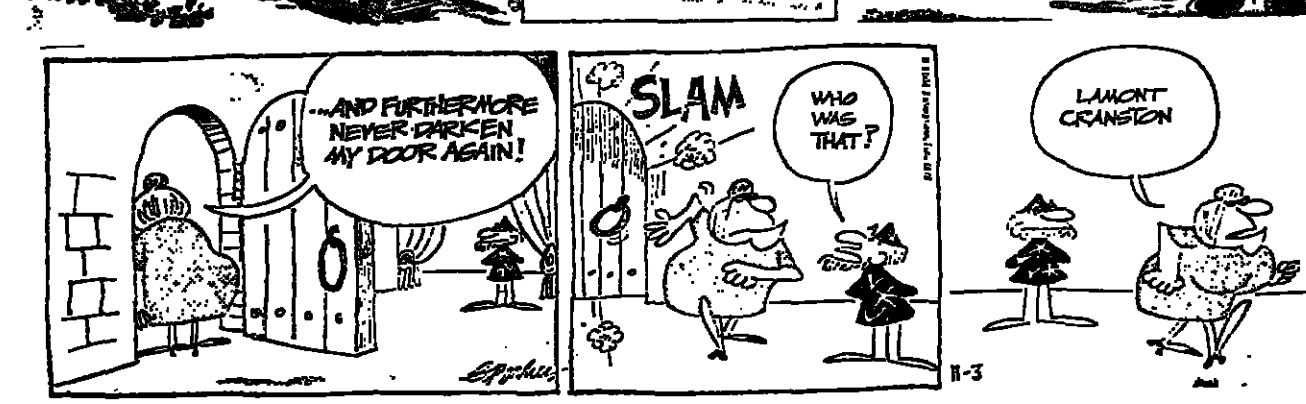
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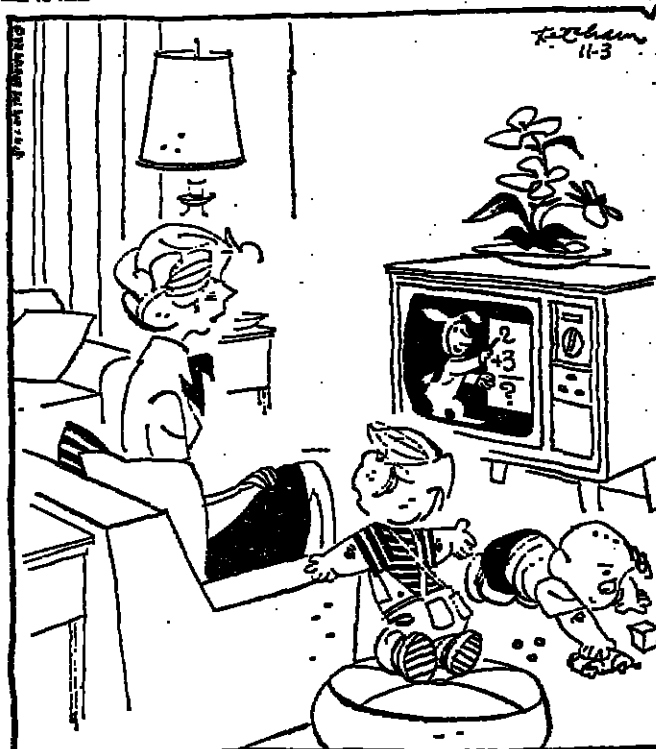
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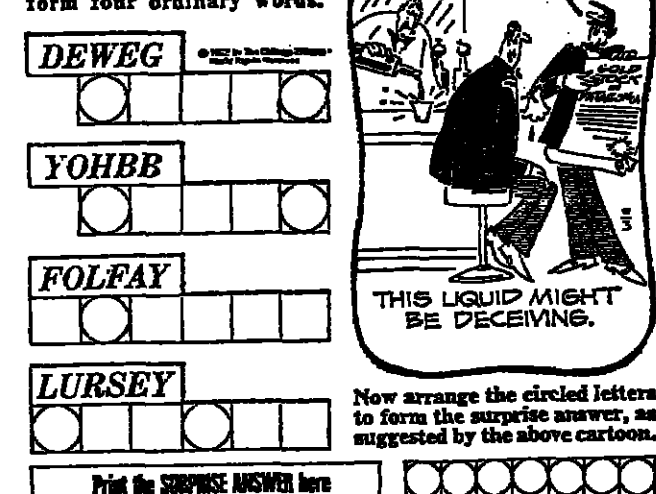
DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU REALLY THINK THIS JUNK IS EDUCATIONAL?"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: ROBIN DECAT ENCORE STANZA

Answers: A notable increase—CRESCENDO

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BOOKS

THE ART OF WALT DISNEY

From Mickey Mouse to the Magic Kingdoms
By Christopher Finch. Harry N. Abrams Inc. Illustrated. 458 p.
\$35 before Christmas; \$45 thereafter.

Reviewed by Ray Bradbury

To speak well of ill of Walt Disney is almost as dangerous as commenting on Arab and Jews, Catholics and Irish, Protestants or combinations of Republicans and Communists.

If you say you love him, you get a Christmas boom. In the mail, let you confess he fell from grace on occasion, "Fantasia" freaks bite your ankles, eat onions, breathe in your face.

For Uncle Walt was the man you loved to hate or hated to love. He was the worst kind of creature to intellectual high, low or between, liberal or conservative, because he was that odd-beast paradox: the animal that fits no cage; the genie that escapes the bottle.

And paradox is bitter medicine to even your brightest American. We prefer our tonics straight. We want our heroes to be all of a piece, and if they're not, we must pretend they are.

So behold Walt Disney who when he stretched out, Pinocchio and Dumbo was too saccharine, or when he scared us with Snow White's witch or Sleeping Beauty's dragon was too terrifying, so keep the kids away; or when he showed nature red of fang and claw and dining on flesh was much too real—cover your eyes, children!

He was the man, then, who could never win. We marked the cards against him. Disney, we cried, would never be built. And even if it was built, it would never thrive. And, er, hell, if it thrived, then it couldn't be any good, could it?

Well, Uncle Walt is still alive. He has, in the words of William Faulkner, prevailed. It is we who melt away.

The creations that stay, the man who prevails, singular and corporate, can be found with astonishing vitality and honesty in Christopher Finch's far-traveling and deeply researched "The Art of Walt Disney," a thing of beauty and a joy far into the 21st century.

For those of you whose love is unrefined and inordinate, this book is a must. For those of you whom I used to drag kicking and screaming to Disneyland, telling you it was going to be all right, it wouldn't hurt, this might just be the Bible that wins you to our cause.

Examine the data under the title above. It says almost everything about the book you will want to know.

There are 763 illustrations, 351 in color, 12 full-color foldouts.

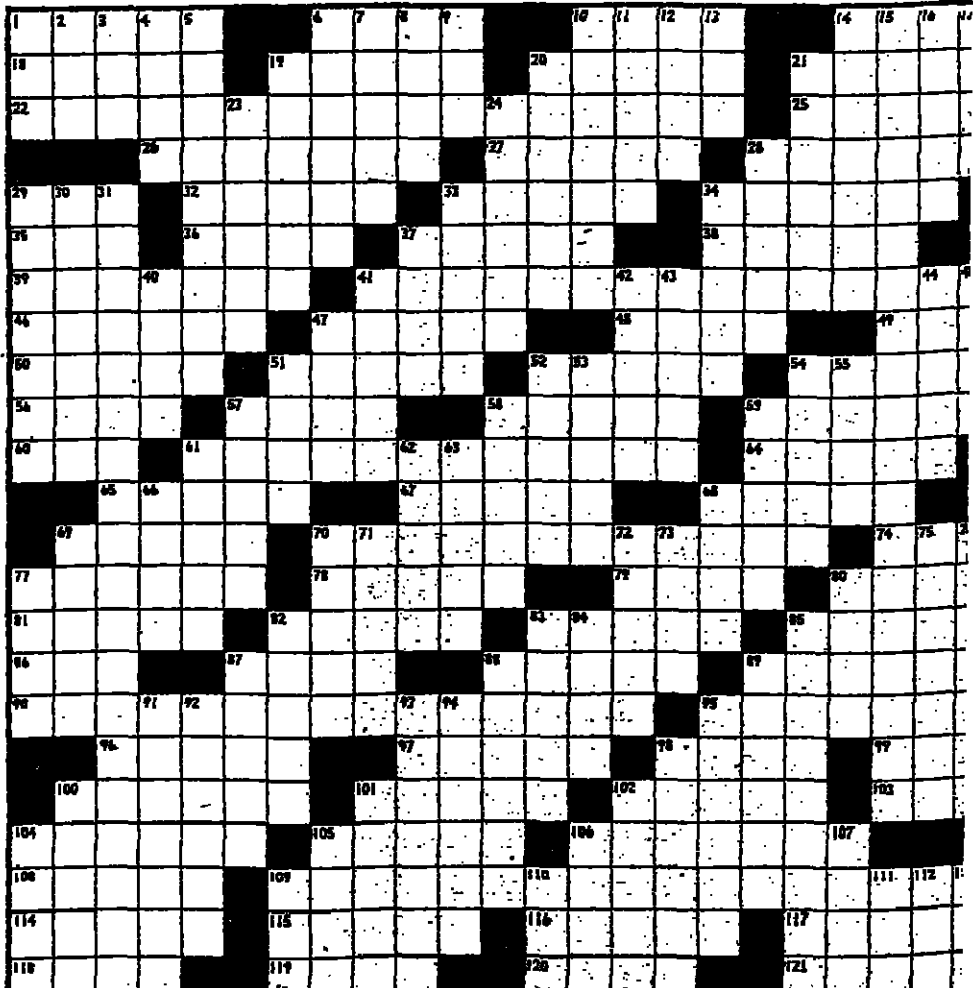
The book exists, naturally enough, for its pictures. But it needs the text by Finch because for a long while now we have hungered for someone to make another try at guessing how one man became an artistic corporation and how a mob of artists came to incorporate themselves inside the skin of one man, each one of them thinking Disney, each one of them, finally, Walt.

For as Finch indicates, "Disney, like any other artist, deserves to be judged by his best work and he was, at his best, one of the most vigorous and innovative

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WEE

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Second New Lefty

Pirates Get Reuss, End May to Astros

From Wire Dispatches

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—The Pirates, whose manager, Danny McPherson, was expected to be replaced by Manny Sanguillen, who was switched from right field.

Signed by Cardinals

Reuss originally was signed by St. Louis in 1967 and was traded five years later to the Astros.

Until this season he had a 31-35 major league record and an earned run average of 4.34.

The Pirates previously acquired southpaw Ken Brett from the Philadelphia Phillies in a trade for second baseman Dave Cash.

The Pirates pitching staff has not been notable for big winners in recent years, but has included two or three pitchers able to average 15 victories. This season, the Pirates—then defending champions in the Eastern Division of the National League—made a late push for the pennant but finished third in the New York Mets, 2-1-2 game back, with a record of 80 victories and 82 losses.

Just Over 500

Their leading pitcher, Nelson Briles, had only a 14-13 record and the hard-hitting team's primary need was obviously reliable pitchers. Trade speculation long centered on May, a good-hitting, good-fielding catcher but not yet in Sanguillen's class. Until this season, May had a 283 major league average after three seasons.

Commenting on the trade, Reuss said he did not think the Astros received enough for him.

Saying he was "surprised and shocked," Reuss remarked, "I'm surprised because the Astros received only a second-string catcher for me. I thought I was worth more than Bill May."

Reuss, who had his finest year in the majors this season, added: "Only Dave Roberts won more games [17] for Houston than me this year. You don't trade away one of your top pitchers for a player who has not proven himself."

Andrews Free

In other baseball news, Mike Andrews, who was at the center of a controversy during the World Series, was given his unconditional release by the Oakland A's yesterday after going unclaimed on waivers.

The second baseman made two costly fielding errors in the second game against the Mets. The following day, Charles O. Finley, the Oakland owner, said Andrews was physically unable to play and attempted to replace him. But commissioner Bowie Kuhn reinstated Andrews and fined Finley for the incident.

New Move in San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Negotiations with a group headed by racecar driver Marjorie Everett to buy the San Diego Padres' baseball franchise were revived yesterday.

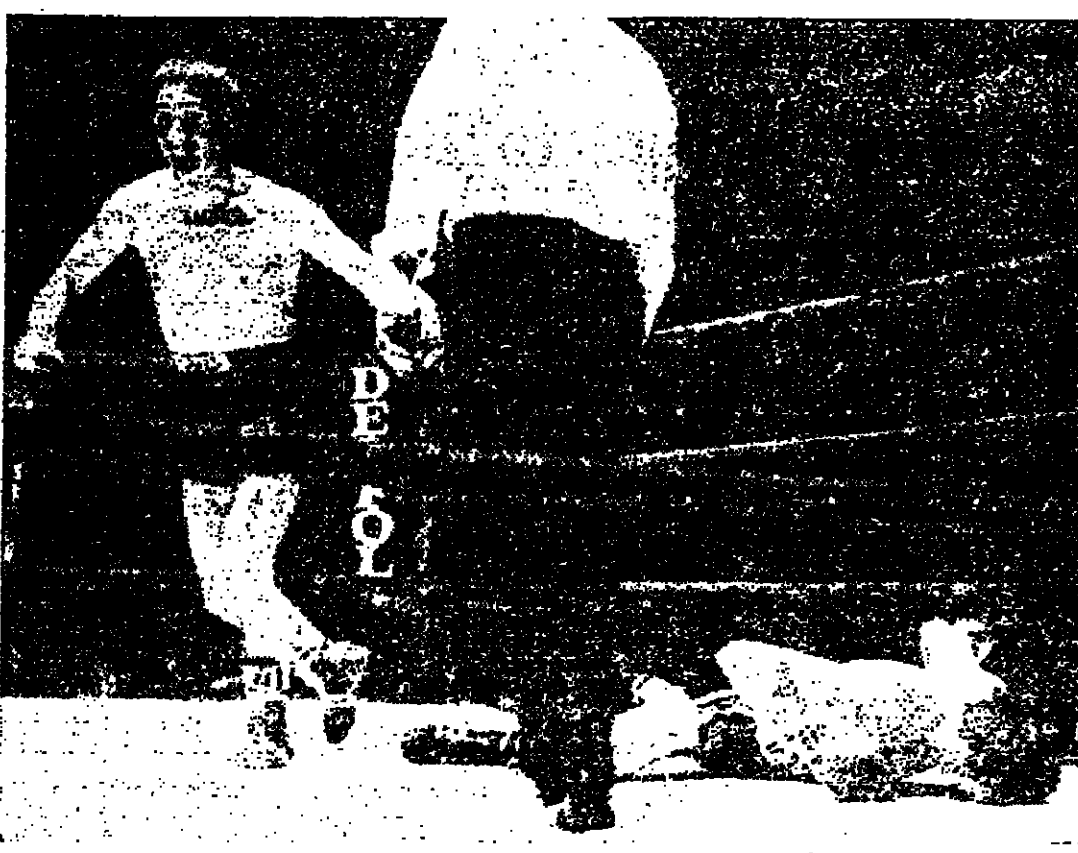
The city council met in closed session for an hour and 45 minutes, and Mayor Pete Wilson emerged to announce that negotiations for a new contract with the city had reopened.

"They have made a counter-offer—a different kind of offer," he said.

After a similar session Tuesday, Wilson announced that negotiations had collapsed. At that time he said the group was asking the city to make too many concessions to purchase the National League team and keep it in San Diego.

The team's majority stockholder, C. Arnold Smith, announced the proposed sale of the Padres to a Washington, D.C., group several months ago.

The matter appeared settled until the major league meetings last month in which it was disclosed that Smith had received financial support. A decision on the Padres' sale was then postponed for 30 days.



CHAMPIONSHIP SMILE—Bruno Arcari, the world light-welterweight champion, was all smiles after he knocked out a challenger, Jorgen Hansen, in Copenhagen.

Outlook and Odds for NFL Games

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (UPI)—

Here is a preview of the weekend professional football games with won-lost-tied records in parentheses.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Houston (6-7-0) at Baltimore (2-5-0)—Stan White, the last round draft choice whose blitz put Joe Namath out of action, has become Colts' outstanding linebacker. Oilers may use Lynn

Dickey frequently at quarterback. Betting choice: Baltimore by 8.

Kansas City (3-3-1) at San Diego (1-5-1)—Because Len Dawson's physical status as Chiefs' starter is questionable, there is no betting line. Mike Garrett finally got to play for Chargers and they tied rather than lost. Carl Gersbach has replaced Tim

Rossovich as Chargers' middle linebacker. Betting choice: no line.

Miami (6-1-0) at New York

Jets (2-5-0)—Don Shula, their coach, complains that the Dolphins have had too many turnovers, fumbles and interceptions. He's a perfectionist. Jets' problems are infinite but a primary one is lack of a running game. Betting choice: Miami by 13.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Chicago (3-5-0) at Green Bay (2-3-2)—"We're street-fighters; we've got to play that way," says Abe Gribon, the Bears' coach. "We have always stood toe-to-toe with the Bears; we've never backed down and we won't Sunday," says Dan Devine, the Packers' coach. Betting choice: Green Bay by 3.

Los Angeles (6-1-0) at Atlanta (4-3-0)—Rams beat them, 31-0, six games ago and have lost only once to Falcons. Their speedy back, Larry McCutcheon, returns. Falcons have won three in a row with Bob Lee as quarterback. Their runners, Art Malone and Dave Hampton, are battered. Betting choice: Los Angeles by 4.

San Francisco (3-4-0) at Detroit (2-4-1)—These are two disappointing teams. Bill Munson is the likely Lion quarterback starter with Greg Landry hurt. Betting choice: Detroit by 3.

INTERCONFERENCE

Buffalo (5-3-0) at New Orleans (3-4-0)—Suspicion here is that both teams are actually worse than their records. Betting choice: Buffalo by 2.

Cincinnati (4-3-0) at Dallas (4-3-0)—An interesting match between teams that have never met. Tom Landry bemoans inconsistency, but is not making changes. Mike Reid returns to bolster Bengals' good defense. Wide receivers are rookies, Isaac Curtis and Tom Grogan. Betting choice: Dallas by 8.

Cleveland (4-2-1) at Minnesota (7-0-0)—It will be Viking weather, cold and windy. Their defense, which has given up only six touchdowns, will be too much for Mike Phipps, Browns' play-safe quarterback. Betting choice: Minnesota by 10.

Denver (3-3-1) at St. Louis (3-4-0)—Both are young, "tomorrow" teams that can score and be scored upon. It's an impossible match to analyze. Betting choice: Denver by 2.

New England (2-5-0) at Philadelphia (2-4-1)—If they are as improved as they like to believe, the Eagles should breeze by the Patriots. After a slow start, Sam Cunningham is looking good at fullback for Pats. Betting choice: Philadelphia by 9.

Giants (1-5-1) at Oakland (4-2-1)—The Giants' offensive line has been a great disappointment and Ray Wietecha, its coach, may as well try new faces. Ken Stabler just had his first big game and he could be the Raider quarterback for the next decade. Betting choice: Oakland by 11.

MONDAY NIGHT

Washington (5-2-0) at Pittsburgh (5-1-0)—The Redskins' offense may have dried up but the defense is still there, allowing just 12 points a game. Steelers start Steve Davis at running back, Sam Davis at guard, Henry Davis at linebacker with Dave Davis on kick teams. Terry Hanratty comfortable as starting quarterback. Betting choice: Washington by 1.

Coming Up Fast on Aaron Is a Slugger From Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (Reuters)—

Japanese baseball fans expect the second man to break Babe Ruth's home-run record will be their own slugger, Sadaharu Oh.

While Hank Aaron is only one short of the major league record of 60 home runs, Oh has also been steadily hitting them out of the park.

In regular season games in the last 14 seasons, he has hit 585 homers. Thirty more have come in Japan's equivalent of the World Series and in all-star exhibition games, but do not count toward Ruth's record.

Baseball experts here believe Oh, 33, could end up with about 800 homers if he continues to play for seven more seasons.

He has an advantage since Japanese pitching is not equal to that in the U.S. major leagues, lower pitching mounds favor batters, and most Japanese ball parks are smaller than those in the United States.

Despite this, several U.S. teams have tried to sign Oh. He turned down all offers.

It seems a wise move, since he would not make so much money nor be the household name that he is here in Japan.

Oh reportedly draws a salary of about \$150,000 a year for helping the Tokyo Yomiuri Giants stay on top and gains much more through advertising endorsements.

He is a main reason the Giants have won their league title for the last nine seasons.

This season the left-handed Oh once again led the league with 51 home runs, 114 runs batted in and a batting average of .368.

He has won the R.B.I. and home-run titles for the last nine seasons and has not dropped below 40 home runs in the last 10 years.

Smith, Nastase, Okker, Meiler Triumph in French Tennis

PARIS, Nov. 2 (AP)—

Defending champion Stan Smith moved into the semifinals of the French indoor open tennis championships tonight with a 3-6, 6-1, 6-1 victory over Roscoe Tanner. Smith is the only American left among the last four.

The match was closer than the scores of the last two sets indicated. But Tanner was unable to hold his serve a single time in the final set as Smith seemed to be everywhere on the court.

Seeded third, Smith will meet Karl Meiler of West Germany in the five-set semi-final tomorrow.

Meiler entered the semifinals with a victory over Leif Johansson of Sweden, 6-3, 6-3.

Meiler's game was much too strong for the 21-year-old Johansson, who was frequently maneuvered out of position. His

best weapon was his powerful service but it was not working consistently today.

Tom Okker of the Netherlands also entered the semifinals today with a 6-1, 3-6, 6-3 victory over Arthur Ashe. Okker was seeded fourth and Ashe fifth.

Ashe was buried under his own errors. During the first set his service was ineffective and wild and his volleying constantly lost him points.

In the second set, Ashe fell behind 1-3, then won six successive games to take the set. In the third set, he again started playing loose shots and was unable to control the ball consistently.

Okker will face Ilie Nastase, who outclassed Jean-Baptiste Chantreau of France, 6-3, 6-1. Nastase is seeded first.

Chantreau, the last Frenchman left in the tournament and the favorite of the crowd, tried to make a match of it. But Nastase was too fast and obviously superior.

Chantreau was upset by the excitement in the crowd and seemed overexcited by some doubtful line calls.

Griffith Wins A Dull Fight

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 2 (UPI)—Five-time world champion Emile Griffith of New York pounded out a split decision victory over Manny Gonzalez of Houston in a lackluster fight here last night.

Referee Arthur Mercante and judge Herb Allen had Griffith the winner by identical 97-94 cards in the midweight fight. Judge Floyd Golden scored it a draw.

There were no knockdowns and Griffith, 35, and Gonzalez, 34, scored no big blows. Griffith weighed 157 1/2, with Gonzalez at 150 1/2.

The Scoreboard

TRATE—At Buenos Aires, Elizardo Schiltzsch of West Germany won the women's 50-meter run with a time of 34.31 seconds on the final day of the Baron Pierre de Coubertin International meet. Alberto Arana of Colombia took the 200-meter walk in 37 minutes and 44.60 seconds before Argentine Andres Scroca, who was several minutes behind in second place. Graciela Ortega of Argentina won the women's discus with 42.28 meters. Ana Molledo of Chile was second with 40.14. Z. Zuniga of Colombia won the 400-meter hurdles for men in 31.51 seconds. A.N. Abbott of Iran won the triple jump with 15.69 meters.

The War Arrives at West Point

By Gerald Eskenazi

WEST POINT, N.Y., Nov. 1 (UPI)—They still call the Saturday night dances "bops," and cannot still cover the bend in the Hudson River where the British Navy once tried to enter.

But one of the great U.S. Military Academy traditions—a winning, nationally ranked football team—has slowly disappeared. It is, in fact, likely that Army will never be at the top of football again.

For its team, once the symbol of supremacy in the United States, is feeling the receding effects of anti-war sentiments by youngsters of the 1960s and is suffering through its worst season in 83 years.

The team has lost its first six games: 37-18 to Tennessee, 31-6 to California, 14-10 to Georgia Tech, 34-3 to Penn State, 62-3 to Notre Dame and 17-10 to Holy Cross.

Modest Sendoffs

Although the reaction of the Corps of Cadets can hardly be considered "apathetic" by the standards of any other college, it isn't what it used to be.

"We used to get a sendoff of a few thousand cadets," recalled a former Army player. "Now we get only a few when we leave to play a game. Oh, it changes for the Army-Navy game, but it's not what it used to be. It's a different generation."

Many complex reasons are

offered for the decline of Army football, but most of them seem to have a similar thread: Today's youngster is not eager to make the military a career.

Thus, many potential athletes are being successfully lured by the big-time football powers, who promise to take only four years out of a youngster's life and prepare him for the professional ranks.

"I think the war has changed things," says Army's athletic director Col. William Schuder. "The quality player was approached by 18 or 20 colleges, and West Point was just wasn't on his priorities. There were other reasons—the lure of the pros, the bad publicity the service got, the Army being questioned by young people all over the country."

Coach's Problems

Coach Tom Cahill is optimistic, but realistic. "Today's athlete can get his education paid for any place if he's a blue-chipper. I've gone into kids' homes and told them that the average career for a pro is only five years. I tell them they can retire from the military when they're 50."

"But how can you talk about being 52 years old to an 18-year-old? The prevailing attitude on the war made it difficult for us to get kids."

"I'm getting a little better feedback now. My scouts in the high schools and homes tell me the people are warming to

the military again. But these games were playing now, they were scheduled in the pre-Vietnam days. Things change. Kids change."

Four of the first five teams Army faced this disastrous season were in bowl games last year and, although Army now has a football schedule that reaches to 1985, Col. Schuder says, "We're going to look at the schedule again in light of what's happened. We're not going to drop any schools we've signed contracts with, but we'll have to explain to many of these schools that we need the option of re-evaluating the games three to five years in advance. We may have to look for academic equals."

Some Flak Ahead

The other major service academies—the Air Force and Navy—have not felt the anti-war reaction yet. But a colonel here said that "the Air Force will start to feel the flak over the Vietnam bombing. Early in the war it was just the Army. But at the end, the Air Force came in for criticism."

As far as the Naval Academy is concerned, he said, "the Navy isn't connected to Vietnam like we were. They don't seem to have been as hurt as we've been."

The Air Force Academy's football team, Army's opponent tomorrow, has won three games and lost three, while Navy is 3-4.

Alabama Out to Roll It Up Again in Football

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (UPI)—

Alabama may be ranked second to Ohio State in college football, but it is first in scoring.

Alabama's 77-6 runaway over Virginia Tech last weekend moved it into the national scoring lead with a 43.7 point-a-game average, about 5 1/2 points better than Ohio State.

The Crimson Tide set a National Collegiate Athletic Association rushing record of 748 yards during the Tech game, and has averaged 398 yards for seven games.

Alabama, battling Louisiana State for the Southeastern Conference lead, meets Mississippi State tomorrow night at Jackson, Miss. Oddly enough, LSU will be in town the same day, playing Mississippi in an afternoon game.

Alabama and LSU both have 7-0 overall records. In conference play, the Tide is 5-0 and the Tigers 3-0.

"State will be after us like a bunch of wildcats," says Alabama's coach, Bear Bryant. "In the past, if you just stuck to your knitting, State would even-

ually make mistakes and beat themselves. Not any more."

Bryant says he is particularly wary of the game since State's head coach, Bob Taylor, and assistants, Ray Perkins and Bobby Roper, either played for Bryant or were members of his coaching staff at Alabama.

Ohio State faces its toughest Big Ten opponent when it meets Illinois tomorrow. Both are 4-0 in league play, as is Michigan, which faces Indiana.

Oklahoma comes off a 56-14 rout of Kansas State and is expected to give Iowa State the same business. Five of Oklahoma's touchdowns against Kansas State were set up by the defense.

In other games involving top-ranked teams, Notre Dame plays Navy, Penn State faces Maryland, Arizona State meets Utah, UCLA meets Washington and Southern California plays California.

Seven of the top 10 teams have perfect records as the season heads into the final month of action. Alabama, Michigan, Penn State, LSU and Arizona State all have 7-0 records, while Ohio State and Notre Dame are 6-0. Oklahoma's record is marred by a tie with Southern Cal. The Trojans and UCLA have each lost once.

In Ivy Action

When Dartmouth surprised Harvard last week, Penn moved into first place in the Ivy League. Now the Quakers have to play Harvard at Franklin Field to prove their right to be on top in that league of the unexpected results.

Adolph Billezare, who missed Penn's victory over Princeton a week ago, will probably be starting, but the tailback is still hampered by a severe knee bruise.

Another injured Ivy tailback, Cornell's Don Fanelli, will remain on the sidelines. The strong-running sophomore may even miss two or three more games after tomorrow's game between Cornell and Columbia. The Big Red should win although they seem to have lost their chance at the Ivy title.

Manager Gil Cheney said WBA chairman Bill Brennan is ready to invoke the rule that requires a champion to defend his title against a top contender within a year.

Foreman won the title last Jan. 21 from Joe Frazier and Cheney said that Quarry is the logical contender.

He said both Frazier and former champion Muhammad Ali are not eligible because they are scheduled for a match on Jan. 28 in New York.

Weaver Named Manager of Year

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2 (AP)—Earl Weaver of the Baltimore Orioles has been named the American League manager of the year and he greeted the news with irony, rather than humility.

The Orioles have won their division title four times in five years, but Weaver was never previously named manager of the year. A fact he used to complain about.

"This might be my last award," the Orioles' manager said, "because we could win big. It seems as though you're not in contention for the award until you lose." The Orioles lost the playoff to the Oakland A's last month.

Gene Mauch of the Montreal Expos won the award in the National League this year.

ABA Result

Thursday's Game
San Diego 109, Memphis 100 (Lamar Jones, Johnson 37; Thompson 25, Jones 16).

NHL Results

Thursday's Games
New York Islanders 2, Toronto 2 (Ricke, Westfall; Hammenstrom, Moulton).
Los Angeles 2, New York Rangers 1 (Kosak, Maloney; Tkaczuk).
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2 (Barber).
Atlanta 7, California 3 (Stewart, Rochester, Comeau, Deadmarsh, Roman, Kirsch, Lysak, Aronson; Boldirev, McKechnie).

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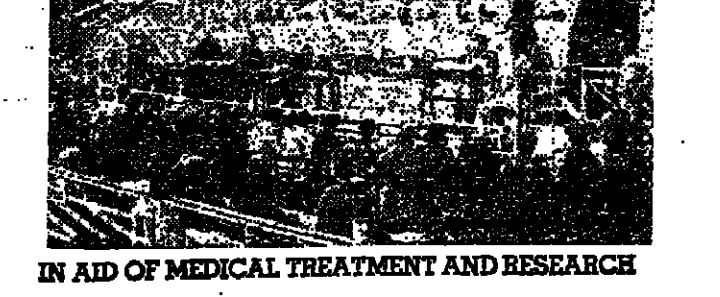
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